

The China Mail

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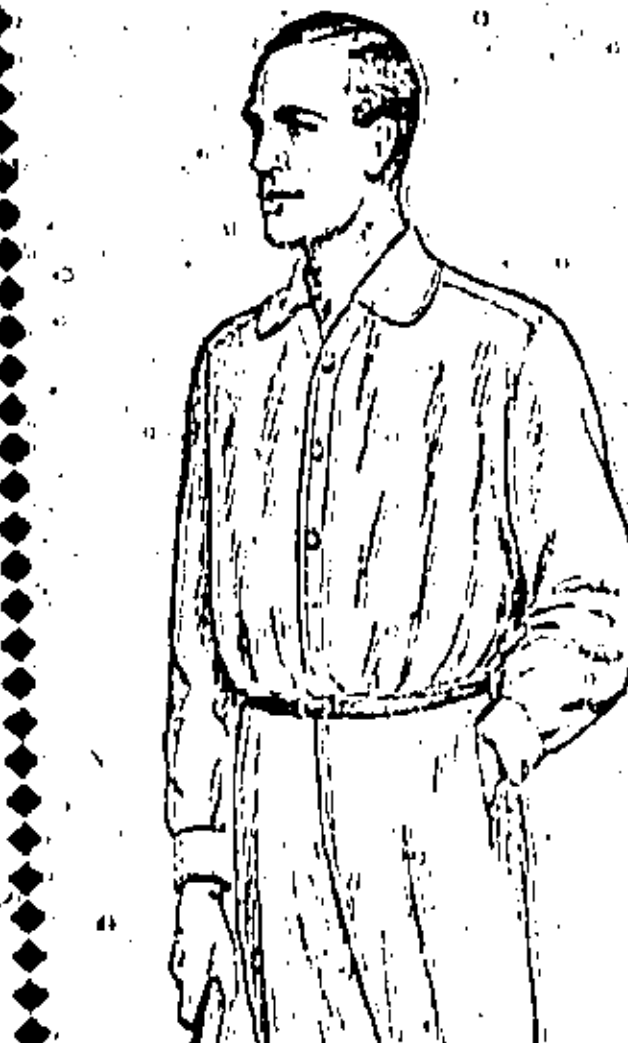
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COAL WAR.

FINAL RAY OF HOPE IN THE COMMONS.
EXTINGUISHED AT LAST MOMENT.

General Strike Formally Proclaimed at Midnight.

In the House of Commons an animated discussion took place on the coal crisis.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer significantly hinted that the Government was prepared to resume the negotiations if the challenge of a general strike was withdrawn.

Mr. J. H. Thomas asked if this meant that the employers' notices would likewise be withdrawn, but he did not press for an immediate answer.

A meeting was arranged subsequently between the members of the Cabinet and the Trades Union Congress.

It was announced at 11.30 p.m. that the negotiations had failed. A general strike was proclaimed at midnight.

A FAILURE.

General Strike Proclaimed.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 3.

Notwithstanding numerous conversations between the members of the Cabinet and the Trade Unionists in the House of Commons it was announced at 11.30 p.m. that the negotiations had failed.

A general strike was proclaimed at midnight.

STATE OF EMERGENCY.

London, May 3.

The House of Commons opened with the customary questions. The tenseness of the atmosphere was apparent from the cheering, counter-cheering, and laughter as the various party leaders entered.

Colonel Ashley announced that the Ministry of Transport had arranged for a service of motor cars to convey M.P.'s to and from Parliament.

Mr. S. Baldwin, Prime Minister, at the end of questions, presented a message from His Majesty the King declaring a state of emergency. He moved that a humble address be presented to His Majesty thanking him for the message.

The Labourites insisted on a division and the motion for the address was carried, the voting being:

For 308
Against 108

Majority 200

Mr. Baldwin's Statement.

Com. the Rt. Hon. B. M. Eyres-Monsell (Conservative, Evesham), moved the adjournment of the House, whereupon Mr. Baldwin, who received an ovation from the Ministerialists, made a statement.

He declared that the occasion was one of the gravest on which the House had ever met. He reviewed the difficulties of the coal industry, which were largely due to its own extraordinary machinery for the adjustment of wages. That machinery required radical overhauling, which would be one of the first things that must be tackled when the atmosphere was calmer. The owners and miners must find a way of managing their own business independently of a Government intervention just like other great industries.

The Risk He Ran.

Mr. Baldwin dwelt on the risk he ran in negotiating up to the last minute under the threat of a general strike. (Ministerial cheers.)

The situation had changed materially on Sunday. Certain overt acts in anticipation of a general strike and involving interference with the freedom of the Press, occurred between 2 and 3.30 o'clock on Sunday (Labourite laughter).

That made the continuance of the negotiations impossible. The Government found itself challenged with an alternative Government.

Despotic Power.

He (Mr. Baldwin) did not believe that there had been a thorough-going consultation with the rank and file before this despotic power was put into the hands of a small Executive in London. (Ministerial cheers.)

This was a gross travesty of every democratic principle. The Labour leaders did not seem to realise that they were threatening the basis of ordered Government

and going nearer to proclaiming civil war than we had been for centuries.

The only light hearts in the country to-day were those which either envied or hated us because they saw our whole democratic freedom entering on a course which, if successful, could be the only substitute for tyranny.

It was not wages but the very freedom of our Constitution that was imperilled. Everything for which he had worked and cared for during the past two years had been smashed to bits, but that did not shake his faith or the courage of his aims. (Ministerial cheers.)

LABOUR VIEW.

"Not a Revolution" Says Mr. Thomas.

Mr. J. H. Thomas (Labourite, Derby) said that whatever might be the result of the strike anybody was a blind idiot who did not see that the economic facts of the coal position would remain. He did not believe that two per cent. of the population would support a revolution but people involved in the strike might be driven to circumstances that might have all the effects of a revolution with entirely different objects.

"This is not a revolution, but a plain economic industrial dispute." Parliament could force an honourable settlement, and he would make a contribution to that where ever the opportunity offered.

AN APPEAL.

Will Government Make One More Effort?

Mr. D. Lloyd George (Liberal, Carnarvon), begged the Government to make one more effort for peace.

He said that the members of the Trade Unions Congress who ordered the strike were as little revolutionary as anyone there, and the Government could continue the negotiations without any loss of its rights or position.

He proposed that the miners be asked to open the negotiations and discuss wages, but not to pledge themselves to a reduction in advance.

He added that in the event of the resumption of the negotiations the House would agree to a limited continuation of the subsidy.

NO HOT HEADS.

See Reconstruction Programme First.

Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald (Labourite, Aberavon) solemnly asked the members of the House in their hour of trial to raise themselves to a great triumph. He declared that they were faced with a situation the development and end of which none could visualise.

If the miners were going to accept a reduction of wages on the programme of reconstruction they must see the programme of reconstruction first.

He respected the Constitution as much as the Conservatives, and whatever their differences they ought not to enter on the dispute with hot heads, but with a determination to do justice.

CHANCELLOR'S VIEW.

Miners Have Not Budged An Inch.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he gladly recognised that the Trade

CHANGE PARTNERS?

ANOTHER CANTON CHIEF FOR MOSCOW.

SIGNIFICANT MOVES.

Although confirmation is lacking, there is no reason to doubt a report, from Canton, that Mr. Wong Ching-wai (erstwhile chairman of the Political Council) has left for Shanghai on a Russian vessel, the declared object of his trip being to go to Moscow to re-organise (after his recent reported illness).

Mr. Wong's departure, if correct, synchronises with the return from Moscow of Mr. Hu Han-min. Before the first big coup of last summer, Mr. Hu had been governor of Kwangtung. When the system of government by commission was set up, Mr. Wong became chief civil politician by reason of his post. It is no secret that Mr. Hu then fell into disfavour with General Chang Kai-shek, who had just reached the head of affairs as the soldier of the hour.

About a month or so ago, Mr. Wong was reported to have sought privacy "on account of his ill health." Since then he has taken little part in public at least, in the administration. One of his last acts, it believed, led to the appointment of three official delegates to meet three Canton officials in strike negotiations.

Rumours have been current that Mr. Wong has not seen eye to eye with General Chang (who is best known as commander of the Whampoa Cadets).

A gentleman who is well in touch with the position would not go so far as to say that General Chang had made overtures to Mr. Hu Han-min to co-operate with him. In his opinion, that would be a natural inference as there is no denying that General Chang has the biggest say, directly or indirectly. He did not express any definite view regarding this latest report of political movements. There might be, he said, other reasons for Mr. Wong's departure than disagreement with General Chang and he thought that Mr. Wong's going to Moscow was unlikely to have been influenced by the General's attitude.

It is interesting to note that although an ardent revolutionary and republican long before the fall of the Manchian dynasty in 1911, Mr. Wong Ching-wai has hardly, if ever, been in office, until the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, when his leadership (as "President" or "Generalissimo") was succeeded by the form of government by commission.

A hydrant breakage near the sea wall, not far from the Hongkong Club, led to an escape of water which presented a key-like effect to those crossing the harbour this morning. It was some considerable time before the trouble was located, the water shut off and repairs effected.

Union negotiations had striven to ward off a shocking disaster to national life. The Government had also striven for peace by words and deeds.

He pointed out that all appeals for more time meant a continuation of the subsidy. The Government would only agree to that if there were a real chance of settlement.

He said that the miners had practically not budged an inch since July. He did not believe that a continuation of the subsidy for a fortnight would clear up the position.

Withdraw the Challenge.
Mr. Churchill asked what Government could enter into partnership with a rival Government to sit in judgment on every train that ran.

The Government must shoulder the responsibilities even if it were necessary later to take steps which, if mentioned now, might seem drastic.

He added that the Trade Unions Congress had only to withdraw the challenge of a general strike and the Government would immediately resume with the utmost patience its laborious task of the past few weeks.

(Continued on Page 7.)

CYCLE SMASH.

TWO MARINES SEVERELY INJURED.

RAN INTO A WALL.

Two Submarine men from H.M.S. "Tamar" met with a nasty motor cycle accident at Shaikwan Road yesterday afternoon while on their way to Repulse Bay.

Marine Lake was driving the cycle and Marine Jones occupied the pillion seat. On taking a curve in the road, the machine suddenly swerved into a granite wall. The riders were both unseated and received severe injuries to the head, hands and neck by striking against the wall.

The cyclists were lying on the road in a helpless condition for some considerable time when a Chinese driving a motor cycle and side-car happened to come along. He promptly attended to the removal of the injured men to the Naval Hospital.

EMIGRANT'S ARMS.

BROUGHT FOR HIS OWN PROTECTION.

POLICE COURT CASES.

A Chinese emigrant was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning with the unlawful possession of three revolvers and 929 rounds of ammunition.

Tendering a plea of guilty on behalf of the accused, Mr. J. T. Prior asked for a lenient sentence. He said the man was a butcher in America and returned by the s.s. "President Taft" on his way to the country. While in America, he had heard of the number of armed robberies committed in China and brought the weapons for his own protection. So far as he (Mr. Prior) was aware, the accused had not been in Hongkong for 30 years and he had been away from China for 15 years.

Sergeant McDonald said that inquiries made from reliable persons have been satisfactory to the police and he did not wish to press the charge.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$500 and ordered the confiscation of the arms.

Cyclist Nuisance.

The nuisance caused by push cyclists in crowded thoroughfares was mentioned when a coolie stood charged with pushing another coolie off the machine at Queen's Road West, thereby causing bodily injuries.

Evidence was not called as it was stated there was nothing to show that he committed the deed. He was accordingly discharged.

Jewellery Theft.

Alleged to be property stolen from a show case at Queen's Road East, a young couple were charged with receiving a part of the jewellery. Mr. M. W. Lo, defending, pleaded not guilty.

Hearing was adjourned until noon on Saturday, bail being allowed on \$1,000 for the man and \$2,000 for the woman.

Bad Joss.

Joss sticks wrapped in bundles and rolled in a blanket brought bad luck to the owner, a cook on the s.s. "Kinsan." Being too heavy for what they looked, the searchers cut the bundles open and found 14 tins of illicit opium hidden in the middle.

The old excuse that he was asked by another man to take the goods ashore did not satisfy His Worship, who fined him \$1,500 or six months' hard labour.

Vagrancy Charge.

Instead of waiting for the American Consul to find him a passage somewhere, James Roman, a seaman, was stated to have taken to drink, served a time in prison and then finished up in hospital.

His offence now was of being a vagrant, on which charge he was confined to the House of Detention.

Traffic Offence.

Dr. G. W. Pope gave evidence of how he was obliged to suddenly stop his car when a Chinese driver cut round a car preceding him. The man was charged with disobeying a policeman's signal at the junction of Chater Road and Jackson Road. His defence was that the Indian gave the order to proceed and then changed his mind. He was fined \$15.

"A FIGMENT."

COUNSEL ON TAM LAY'S "IMAGINATION."

"WONDERFUL STORIES."

Defence For Second Prisoner Opens.

The case for the defence of the second prisoner in the Wing On Bank case opened this morning. Mr. C. G. Alabaster describing the evidence of Tam Lay, a crown witness as a "figment of the imagination" and as "wonderful stories" the evidence of Chung Sam, another Crown witness who stated that the second prisoner had confessed to him complicity in the alleged fraud.

Although the two prisoners appeared jointly, said counsel, it was the duty of His Lordship and the jury to enquire, severally into the evidence against them. The defence of the second prisoner was totally different from that of the first.

The first charge against him was that in conjunction with two other men he conspired to defraud the Wing On Bank of \$50,000 by means of forged books; that he did it in Hongkong (that was essential to the charge) and that he did it on divers dates not specified between March 1, 1923, and February 1, 1926. The prisoner's case was that he did not. It was not part of prisoner's case to say whether one or both books were either genuine or forged; continued counsel. He says he did not conspire in the making of those books either between those dates or at all.

The second charge against prisoner was that he (again in this Colony) in conjunction with another man, uttered, i.e., presented for payment, the book "Emma" on May 3 and thereby got what was known as the first withdrawal. His case was that he did not have anything to do with it. It was again no part of his case as to whether or not the books were forged.

The 3rd charge concerned the alleged withdrawals a day later. Prisoner denied that he had anything to do with the two later withdrawals.

The fourth count was that on August 14, 1923, he endeavoured in conjunction with the first prisoner to demand by means of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, the sum of \$50,000 from the Wing On by virtue of the other book which the Crown alleged was forged in-part ("Nina").

It was not a part of prisoner's case whether the label of "Nina" was genuine or forged. He had nothing to do with it.

"Uncorroborated Evidence."
The charges dated as far back as March 1, 1923 and some of the evidence dated back to October or November, 1922 and practically all the evidence brought with relation to the second prisoner consisted of the uncorroborated evidence of a man named Tam Lay who had stated that he joined the service of the second prisoner in October, November, 1922 and remained there in connection with printing work in a shop in Canton until June 8, 1923.

During that period certain things which Tam Lay and Tam Lay alone deposed to were said to have occurred. The defence to that was very simple. Tam Lay was not employed at the second prisoner's shop in Canton and never had been, as he had stated, said counsel.

Such a statement did not depend alone on the evidence of the second prisoner who was to be put into the box, but would be corroborated. Tam Lay had stated that the first prisoner and another man had a printing business in Tai Shan Street, Canton, called the Chung Wah, and that it was a printing business from the time he joined it in 1922 and throughout the period in question.

(Continued on Page 6.)

TODAY'S DOLLAR

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2/2 9/16.

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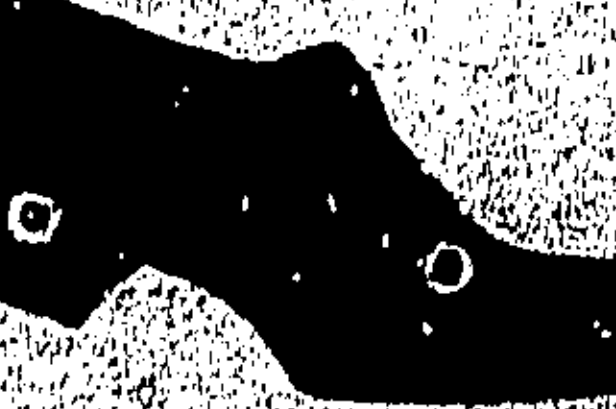
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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

DUNLOP INITIATIVE.

DIRECTION OF SPORTS
PAVILION.

SUITABLE MEMORIAL.

From the local office of the representatives in Hongkong of the Dunlop Rubber Company Ltd., we have received a copy of the "Dunlop Gazette," which contains some interesting articles and a report illustrated with photographs of the opening of a new sports pavilion at Fort Dunlop towards the east of the city, which the staff and employees contributed.

This sports pavilion is a war memorial to those of the Dunlop Company's staff who left the Company in the Great War and gave their lives for England. A Memorial Tablet having been erected in the pavilion recording this fact.

Sir George Bennet, in an address at the opening ceremony, said that the provision of a Sports Pavilion as a Memorial to fallen comrades was probably unique throughout the country but whatever might be the case in this respect, he felt that the Tablet which had been erected was undoubtedly unique, as it was made of rubber, was constructed in every detail in their own works, and had provided the opportunity for almost all the departments in the works to do a little towards its manufacture.

Mr. Arscott, a member of the Sports Committee, said that they were determined that the provision for the social side in the Dunlop Company should not end with the erection of the pavilion and that the various sections of the Sports Club were already collecting money for a hall to be attached to the pavilion, in which social functions could be held.

Lady Bennet performed the opening ceremony.

World's Largest.

An interesting article on "Making the World's Largest Pneumatic Tyres and Wheels" also appears in the same issue, detailing the newest sphere of production of the Company. For many years, the Company has produced pneumatic tyres for almost every type of vehicle on road machine running on wheels from the smallest cycle tyre to the largest giant bus tyre and now it records the production of what is believed to be the largest pneumatic tyre and wheel in the world; the tyre measuring 7 ft. 6 in. in diameter by 16 in. wide in section and weighing approximately 206 lbs.

These tyres are being made to the order of the well known aeroplane manufacturers, Messrs. W. Beardmore and Co. Ltd. and are to be fitted to one of their latest giant air liners. Photographs are given with comparisons showing the huge bulk of the tyres.

The journal is well produced and contains other interesting reading.

APPOINTMENT.

Government Gazette Extraordinary published yesterday states:—Under instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Honourable Mr. Wilfrid Thomas Southern, to be Colonial Secretary, with effect from May 1, 1926.

Any tax on internal transport falls on the production, the commerce, the food, the clothing, the travelling, and the social life of the people.—Mr. E. S. Shreeve-Smith.

SUNSHINE FILLS THE HOME
Where The Children Are
Happy and Well.

therefore it is a matter of first importance to keep your little ones in sound health.

For this purpose nothing can possibly be better than Baby's Own Tablets. Supersting the old-fashioned castor oil, opium, salts, senna and other nauseating physics, being easy to administer because the children, like them, Baby's Own Tablets quickly remedy infantile constipation, indigestion, colic, check diarrhoea, reduce fever, relieve cramp and colds, allay teething pains almost as if by magic, expel worms. They soothe the nerves and promptly bring calm, health-restoring sleep in a perfectly natural way.

Guaranteed absolutely free from narcotic and other harmful drugs. Baby's Own Tablets can be given even to the youngest and most delicate infant with entire safety. Your chemist sells them, or post-free, 50 cents the box from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kingston Road, Shanghai.



POLICE LAUNCH.

SUCCESSFUL OFFICIAL
TRIALS.

BAILEY'S YARD, CREDIT.

The No. 4 Police Launch built by Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., was put through her official trials on the Admiralty 3-knot course on Thursday and in every way fulfilled the high expectations of the builders and owners.

The new vessel, while primarily intended as a replacement of the old No. 4, constitutes a departure from the former design and a distinct advancement both in size, arrangement, and speed, from anything in the service. For the particular duty she is intended there can be no doubt as to her usefulness and efficiency, and that she will prove a valuable addition to the Police Patrol Fleet.

Among those on board for the trial trip were The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Captain Superintendent of Police), Mr. D. D. Burdell (Assistant Superintendent of Police), and Mrs. Burdell, Mrs. Bloxham, Mr. F. Taylor and Mr. G. Swan (Assistant Government Marine Surveyors), and Mr. Conrad F. Mendham, M.A.M.E., M.C. (Assistant Managing Director of W. S. Bailey & Co. Ltd.) and others.

After the launch had made three successful runs each way over the official course and had given ample demonstration of her power, speed and efficient turning qualities, she was anchored off Repulse Bay and the visitors were entertained to lunch on the Bridge deck. It may be mentioned that the ice used had been made in the "Kalmakor" on board during the morning. This apparatus was supplied and fitted by Messrs. Holyoak, Massey & Co. Ltd.

At the conclusion of the trials Mr. Mendham proposed the toast of "The Success of the new vessel."

He said that in every run over the 3-knot course the ship had exceeded her rated requirements. (Taking the average of all the six runs, covering a measured distance of 15 knots, the mean speed was 13.013 knots, being a little over half a knot in excess of the speed required by the contract. (Applause). That speed had been obtained without in the least forcing the boilers. Throughout the six runs there had been no difficulty in keeping the full head of steam and they would all agree that the boat was remarkably free from vibration.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, acknowledged the toast and then proposed the health of the firm of Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., coupling with this toast the name of Mr. Mendham.

While he had always felt, he said, that the new launch would come up to their expectations, it was in indeed gratifying to find that the day's test has more than justified his original opinion. She was certainly a model for future patrol boats and worthy of the work she was designed to perform. He specially thanked Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co. for the liberal hospitality they had shown to them all and for the manner in which the comfort of their guests had been generally looked after. They hoped as time went on to see other such satisfactory boats delivered from the yard of the firm. (Applause).

Mr. Mendham returned thanks and acknowledged the service Capt. Skinner had rendered in taking command of the vessel for the day. He also paid a high tribute to the Company's staff for the interest they had taken in the construction work.

Mr. Swan, on behalf of the guests, thanked Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co. for their hospitality and congratulated all the members of the firm on the excellent job they had turned out.

At the conclusion of the speech-making the vessel made two further runs over the Admiralty two-knot course. A final test was then run going astern after which she proceeded back to the Harbour, putting the guests ashore at Railway Pier. The day was pronounced by all to have been a complete success.

The launch is now again in Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co.'s Yard for a final touching up, previous to being handed over to the Government.

The tightness of money and heavy taxation have encouraged a demand for cheaper goods.—Mr. E. T. Walker (Wolsey, Ltd.).

Chicago.—A special committee of the City Council has recommended the passing of an ordinance requiring all equestrians in Chicago to carry red tail-lights on their horses. The measure says that horses must carry a red light visible from the rear for a reasonable distance when out after dark. It was stated that accidents had occurred to horsemen because their steeds carried no tail-lights.

ENGLAND!

FIRST FESTIVAL OF ST.
GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

How Singapore celebrated St. George's day is set out as follows in the "Straits Times":—

Why has no one ever thought of it before? That must have been the question arising in many minds at the first celebration of the St. George's day, by a dinner and dance, at the Europe Hotel, arranged by the newly-formed St. George's Society. If this function can be taken as a criterion, and there is no reason why it should not, then Singapore has missed some good times.

During the past twelve months, it is safe to say that more attention has been paid to the revival of these national festival days than ever before in the history of the Colony. If the spirit they breathe and inhale can only be caught and fostered then, Singapore will be a happier place in which to live and enjoy life. From this point of view, the value of these events cannot be exaggerated. The function was carried through in the best English style and was a credit to the organisers.

The decorations, though simple, are worthy of description. At the far end of the dining hall, hung a huge cross of St. George, surmounted by an electrically illuminated figure of St. George and the dragon. On either side of the staircase, men of the 2nd Batt. of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, in the uniforms of bygone times, were formed up, creating at once an atmosphere so necessary for the full enjoyment of the event.

As dinner proceeded yet another surprise was in store for the diners. Bugles were sounded by regimental buglers and the "march of Old England" was borne in, on the shoulders of four soldiers, also in the uniforms of a "hundred years ago," accompanied by drummers and a guard. To the right of the drums, they marched up the centre of the hall, and after passing the rear of the tables, halted before His Excellency the Governor. But for the huge number present, one felt quite certain he would have been pleased to have carved for all of them!

The Speeches.

After the toast of His Majesty the King, proposed by H.E. the Governor, had been drunk, His Excellency again rose to propose "St. George and Merrie England!" He said:—

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen.—To-day is the day of Saint George, the Patron Saint of England. It is also the day of the birth and death of Shakespeare, one of the greatest and perhaps the greatest of all Englishmen.

It is fitting that all here to-night should consider what we mean and what we have in mind when we meet to do honour to England and her patron saint.

In the account of the festival dinner in England last year, I found a sentence in one of the speeches that expressed what we mean so well, that I cannot do better than quote the words.

The speaker, Sir Arthur Lawley, spoke as follows:—"I can only in a few sentences remind you of the goodly heritage that is ours in being Englishmen enrolled under the banner of Saint George, claiming him as our Patron Saint, Patron of Chivalry, Patron of Comradeship, and Patron of Courage; three elements which have proved of incalculable value in the fabric of the British Empire." That is what Englishmen feel, but we are a curious race, and it is only on occasions like the present, that we can be induced to speak our thoughts out loud.

Grousers and Gum-Chewers.

In the first place, the English are a nation of grousers. I read the other day an amusing speech by an American who compared the English practice of grousing with the American practice of chewing gum. He said that the Englishmen could no more help grousing than the American could help chewing gum; that in both cases the habit was a national one and had become practically automatic; that both practices employed the same muscles and had much the same effect, in that both appeared to give relief and did no harm; and that any way, nothing was going to stop either of them.

English Characteristics.

In the second place, Englishmen are a shy race, shy of talking about themselves, and above all shy of showing their emotions either in domestic or public life. To hear the ordinary Englishman talk, you would think he cared nothing for England and had no ideals; but that is all camouflage. As a matter of fact, we know that there is no country like England, and we have ideals which are deep-rooted and persistent.

And what is more, we not only have ideals, but we are ready to work hard to realise them, and if need arises, to fight for them.

These two facts, that we say nothing about our ideals and that we believe in them so strongly that we are ready to fight for them, have had an effect, which it is hard to over-estimate, in the making of history.

The Deceptive Englishman.

It is not long ago, say fifteen years, since the idea got about that even if Englishmen had a few moth-eaten ideals left, they had given up thinking about them and were too prosperous and too slack and too decadent to fight for them. Our enemies believed this. We talked, and indeed, sometimes acted as if we believed it ourselves and our enemies gradually came to believe that we believed it.

Never was there a greater mistake or a sadder awakening. When the Great War broke upon Europe, Englishmen all over the world gathered in defence of the mother country, and through four years of struggle and trial and defeat endured to the final victory.

The history of those four years is fresh in our memories. It records many achievements of which Englishmen may be proud. But out of them all one stands out as claiming our remembrance and our honour to-night. It was on the feast of Saint George, eight years ago, that at the signal "Saint George for England," the heroes of Zebrugge embarked on an adventure, the memory of which will never die.

The Spirit of Peace.

On that night the spirit of Saint George—led his followers to victory. But it is not only in war that this spirit can lead men to victory. It is needed as much in time of peace and most of all in the periods of social unrest and industrial trouble which as history tells us, always follow on great wars.

England has for some years been going through such a period, and she is not yet out of the wood. She has had to face a strain as heavy as she faced in the war and has borne it. There is more trouble ahead but she will weather it if Englishmen remain true to their tradition.

And that they will do, for one confidently believe. We shall go on, grousing, but in the end we shall win through the troubles of peace as we won through the strain of war.

In which hope and belief I ask you to drink to Saint George and England. (Applause).

The Guests.

The Hon. Mr. C. Everitt proposed the toast of Our Guests, and said that he desired to thank those representatives present. The Singapore branch of St. George's Society was one of the youngest, if not the youngest, children of the parent society. Its birth had occurred in the 107th birthday of the parent which broke the record of Sarah in giving birth to Isaac. (Laughter). And, notwithstanding that fact, the lusty and sturdy infant challenged comparison with any other infant.

But apart from the fact that this was their christening feast, Englishmen had cause for congratulation in the presence of the Scottish, Irish and Welsh communities. Year by year, many more years than he cared to look back upon, Englishmen had accepted the hospitality of their brothers from the north of the Tweed, at the celebration of the festival of St. Andrew, had faced the fearsome haggis, and had joined them in their festive toast "Here's tae us Beyond" singing "For they are jolly good fellows" they had made no return for their hospitality.

More recently, their friends from the far side of the Irish Sea, or, correctly speaking, St. George's

Channel (laughter), had agreed for at least one day in every year to sheathe the shillalah and invited their friends in a spirit of brotherly love to commemorate the national feast of St. Patrick.

More recently still, the sons and daughters of Wales had agreed to form a society to celebrate their Patron Saint, St. David.

It was, however, with special feelings of gratification, on behalf of the Englishmen, he at long last, welcomed them to their first dinner of St. Andrew, he meant St. George.

You see what 20 years of hospitality will do for an Englishman! remarked Mr. Everitt amid laughter.

No longer would the English rose blush unseen or waste its sweetness on the desert air. They would let their light shine before men and frankly avow their patriotism and pride in their country.

Proceeding, Mr. Everitt said he welcomed their cousins from over the Atlantic. They were all the more welcome because they were officers of the U.S. Navy with the British Navy during the war. He was ignorant of their patron saint, and he did not think they had one. And since the deaconisation of St. Bacchus, he did not know whom to suggest. (Laughter).

There had been great controversy in that country and there seemed to be some suggestion that some exceedingly poor relation should be elected in his stead.

He impressed upon them that their society had not been formed in any spirit of jealousy. The Shamrock, the Thistle, the Rose

and the Leek, there was room, need and justification for them all. They all had one common end, the upholding of the traditions of their races.

Justification for the existence of their societies was excellently worded in a speech made at the St. George's dinner in 1921. "Traditions which are not valued, which are not guarded, which are not expounded afresh to every generation, as in its turn it steps into the arena of the centuries will grow weak and pass. Therefore, there is real justification for the work of such a society as the Royal Society of St. George, which sets itself to guard, interpret and transmit the traditions of England."

Sir Theodore Fraser.

Major-General Sir Theodore Fraser, G.O.C., responding, apologised to his fellow guests for rising after such a brief interval. He was a sort of second dish, and he felt a change of fare would be welcome. He felt he had behind him all his fellow-guests when he expressed to their hosts their very grateful appreciation of the kindly welcome, extended to them, and congratulated them on the imposing ceremony which had added so much attraction to the dinner.

This brought an end to the speeches and shortly afterwards the symphonic strains of the Europe Hotel Orchestra warned the company that it was time to dance. It was a merry light-hearted throng that collected on the ball room floor and a thoroughly tired but contented

stream of humanity that left it in the early hours of the morning. Telegrams from London, Tientsin, Solangor, Malacca, Penang, Medan, Hongkong, Ipoh and Negri Sembilan were received conveying fraternal greetings.

Scotsmen do not always get the worst bargain.—The Duke of Sutherland.

HERE'S
"GETS-IT"

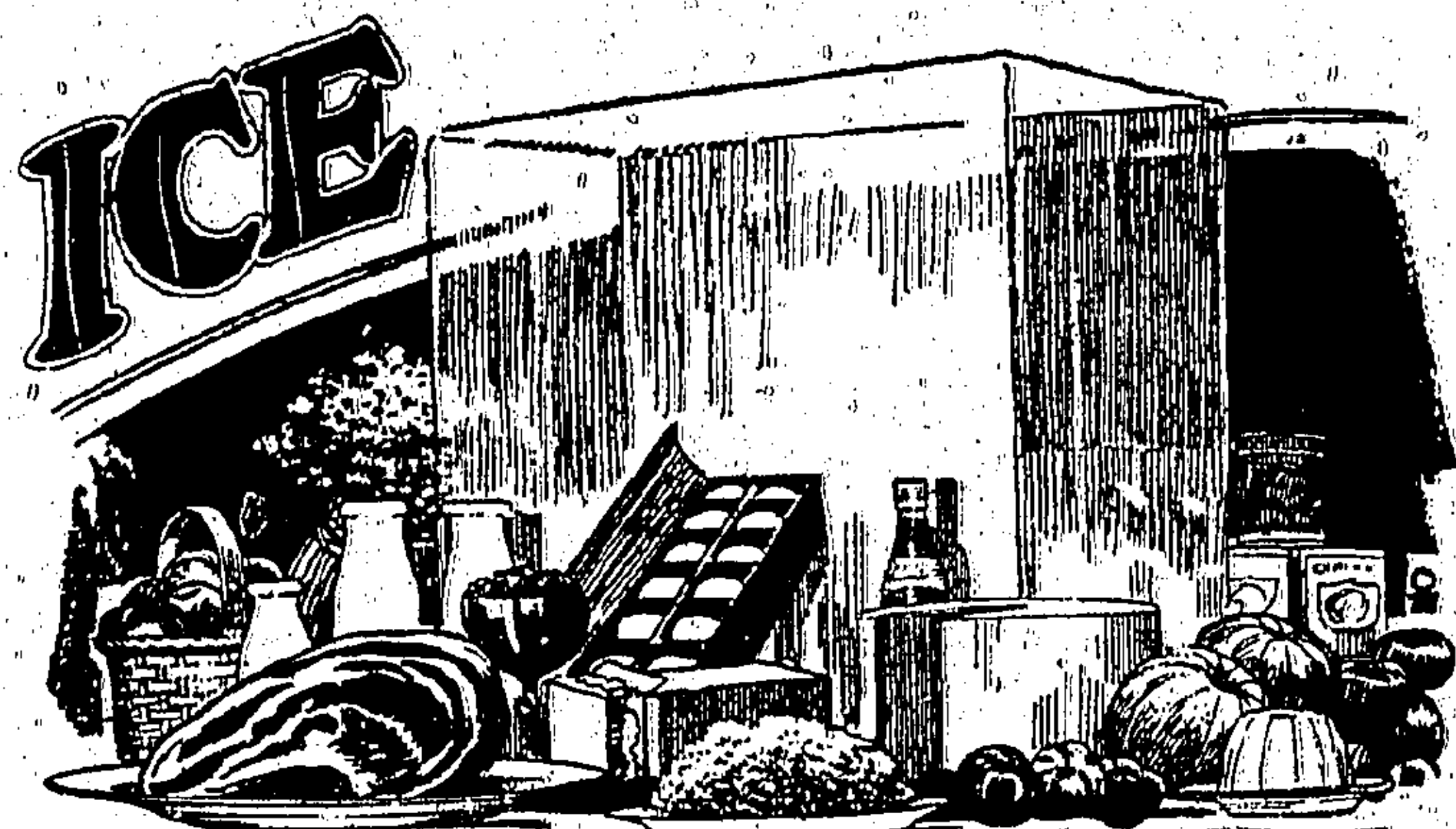
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S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE" on or about 19th May

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REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE.

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\$66.0.0d.**NEXT SAILINGS.**

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From Hongkong.
M.V. "VIMINALE" Sails about 5th May.
M.V. "ESQUILINO" Sails about 5th June

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hongkong.
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LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
AMUR MARU Tuesday, 11th May.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Capetown.
M.S. LA PLATA MARU Friday, 14th May.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
BORNEO MARU Wednesday, 5th May.
HEIMEL MARU Thursday, 20th May.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-EL-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & MOZAMBIQUE—Via Singapore and Colombo.
CHICAGO MARU Wednesday, 12th May.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Rangoon.
SANUKI MARU Tuesday, 25th May.
BANGKOK—Via Saigon.
SEKKOW MARU Thursday, 27th May.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Singapore and Japan.
ARIZONA MARU (From Shanghai), Thursday, 6th May.
NEW YORK—Via Japan port, San Francisco and Panama.
HAGUE MARU (From Keelung), Monday, 10th May.
JAPAN PORTS.
CELEBES MARU Friday, 14th May.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY. Friday, 14th May.
HOZAN MARU Sunday, 9th May noon.
KAIJO MARU Sunday 18th May noon.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. Wednesday, 5th May 10 a.m.
TAKAO and KEELUNG. Sunday, 23rd May.
DAIREN via CHEFOO and TSINGTAU. Wednesday, 12th May.
KINZAN MARU Wednesday, 12th May.

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GREEK MUTINY.

AMNESTY GRANTED TO THREE MAJORS.

RELEASED FROM PRISON.

(Reuter's Service.)

Athens, May 3.

The three Majors who were sentenced to death as leaders of the Salonica mutiny have been granted an amnesty and released. [A cable of April 18 stated:—An extraordinary court-martial has sentenced to death Colonel Karakoula and Major Karakoula, leaders of the Karabourni mutiny, and sentenced seven other officers to various terms of imprisonment. Colonel Bakirdji was also sentenced to death, but the capital sentences have been commuted. Majors Bakirdji, Karakoula, and Zavelas on April 9 led the mutiny of a small number of troops who occupied Karabourni, in the Gulf of Salonica. Karabourni was surrounded. The fleet was ordered to proceed to Salonica. Subsequently it was announced that the mutineers had surrendered.]

CANTON RIVERS.

CONSERVANCY BOARD'S 6TH REPORT.

\$35,000,000 SCHEME.

The sixth annual report of the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung has been issued. In an introductory note, Dr. E. S. Tai, the director, states that the present report gives extensive data on the actual situation of the great flood of 1924. A research among the archives of the Board has made plain to me (says Dr. Tai) that the great obstacle to the Board's success is the shortcomings of the financial supply. In the years 1919-20 the Board was granted a part of the then existing Customs surplus, but after these funds had been expended on flood protection work, the Board depends for existence on a small monthly grant out of the Canton Customs revenues. This amount is, however, so small that we can carry on but a very limited part of the repair work on the old dykes.

Losses sustained by the population must be counted in millions of dollars, and the suffering of the victims of the inundation was heart-rending.

The estimated cost for carrying out the Board's reconstruction scheme in full, amounts to 35 million dollars, which sum at the first glance seems to be enormous. Considering, however, the sufferings of the people, the financial losses and loss of life, and the retarding influence upon the development of the whole province caused by repeated inundations, these millions, applied as proposed by the Board, would yield a thousand fold.

48 EGGS.

SHANGHAI MAN BEATS WORLD'S RECORD.

Another world record has been performed in Shanghai and annexed by a Shanghai man.

By remarkable effort he carried off the world's soft boiled egg eating championship on Sunday, night by eating no less than 48 soft boiled eggs in ten minutes, it is claimed—and he still lives.

The identity of this gastronomic giant has not been disclosed, but it is reported that his performance arose out of a bet at a club. Eggs became the topic of conversation, a claim was made, a bet of \$100 was placed and the contest was held without any preliminary training.

The party adjourned to a local cafe where four dozen soft boiled eggs were ordered—two plates of two dozen each. The Shanghai Epicurean got to work and inside a remarkable short time he consumed the eggs, breaking them in a glass six at a time and after seasoning them with salt and butter, he ate the whole 48 and won his bet.

If there is anything in the medical claim that one egg equals in nourishment half a pound of rump steak, this doughty egg champion ought to be looking for a nice skyscraper to push down as part of his daily dozen.—"Shanghai Times"

An unknown dog bit Mr. W. F. Chanson at Wong Nei Chong Road yesterday for which he had to be treated in hospital.

An employee of the Kwong Hing Loong firm, of Jervois Street, is reported to have absconded with a sum of \$1,137 given to him to purchase goods.

A Chinese admitted to hospital yesterday with injuries to his head and face alleged that he was struck with a race bow during a dispute with another man regarding a debt.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

TAKAO.

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LOCAL SHIPPING.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

THE MORNING LIST.

This morning the following sea-going arrivals at Hongkong were reported:—

Halvard (1217) Br. from Saigon; Wo Fat Sing.

Borneo (1297) Br. from Halphong; Shun Tai.

Nagpore (3226) Br. from Bombay, Singapore; P. & O.

Hangsang (1959) Br. from Hongay, J. M. & Co.

Leesang (972) Br. from Tsingtao, Shanghai; J. M. & Co.

Ningpo (1223) Br. from Newchwang, Amoy; B. & S.

Kluikang (1220) Br. from Newchwang, Amoy; B. & S.

Tjikembang (5023) Dutch, from Shanghai; J. C. J. L.

Tonkin (848) Fr. from Halphong; M. M.

Borneo Maru (4262) Jap. from Yokohama, Moji; O. S. K.

Tak Hing (105) Chinese, from Nam Tau; Fuk Hol.

Chung Hing (249) Chinese, from Kwong-chow-wan; Hong On.

DEPARTURES.

For Shanghai: Katari Maru.

For Saigon: Ningpo.

For Amoy: Chennan.

For Hau Hoi: Tak Hing.

For Sha-U-chung: Sui Yick.

For Tsingtao: Yei Jun Maru.

MEN'S SUMMER WEAR.**DOUBLE-BREADED JACKET WITH SOFT ROLL LAPEL.**

The double-breasted jacket which will be worn by men this summer is a trifle different from last year's model. It has a new high lapel, which must roll softly. These lapels are more square, even though shorter. This and the point at which they break or roll changes the whole front of the jacket.

Further, the placing of the buttons wider apart is necessitated because of a broader cross-over of the double-breasted front. Shoulders are square, with plenty of width across the chest. The jacket is never too waisted or tight fitting, yet the lines of the figure are followed.

In the single-breasted jacket the chief change is the wider placing of the three buttons on the front, with the double-breasted lapel rolling soft, but not below the top button. This jacket is generally worn with a double-breasted waistcoat, which has very heavy lapels and a straight waist-line, reminiscent of the waistcoats worn in the days of the dandies.

Trousers in the finer or more dressy materials, such as serges, worsted, and cashmeres, intended for town or business wear, will be made plain, but flannel and light tweed materials will carry the permanent turn-up.

The Queen's Theatre will shortly screen a British production—"The Love Story of Alette Brunton" adapted from the well-known story of Gilbert Frankau. This excellent film should draw crowded houses.

AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE

FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY.

Unsurpassed as a Liqueur.
Exquisitely Mellow, and of
Fine Aroma, Delightful to
the Palate.

Bottled at Cognac, France
especially for

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.
Phone Central 616.

HONGKONG'S BEST VALUE MOUTRIE PIANOS

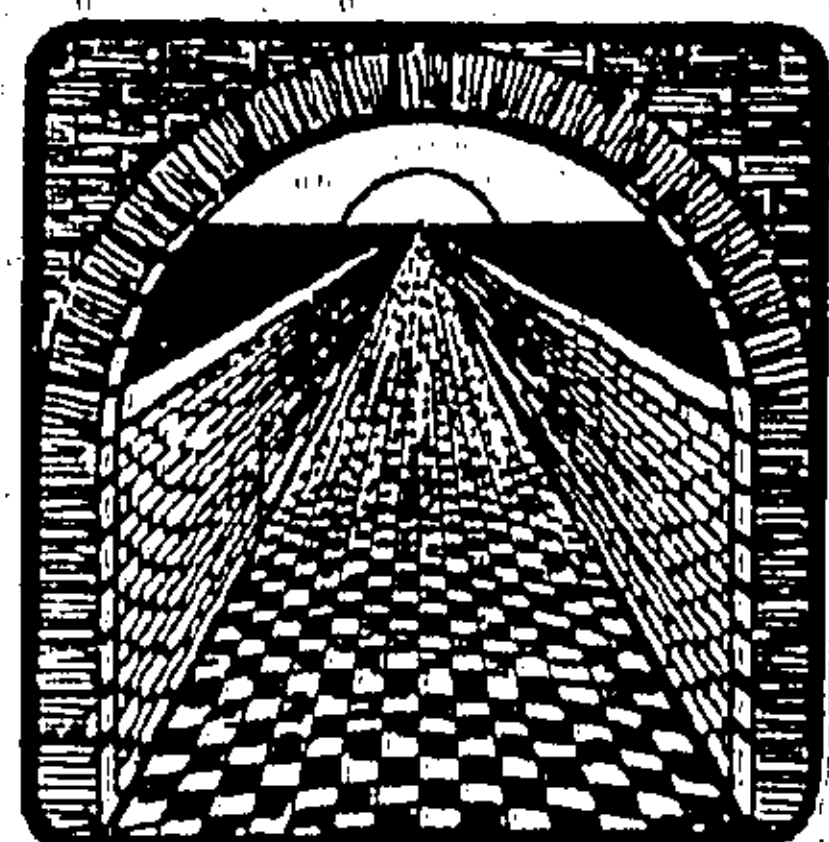
More Moutrie Pianos are sold in
Hongkong than any other make.

WHY:
DEPENDABILITY
REASONABLE PRICE
Catalogue on request.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
Chater Road.

KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COAL NOTE REDUCTION IN PRICE

In Lots of not
less than
1/2 ton—
Delivered to
Peak District
(above Bowen
Road), \$24.00
per ton.
Delivered to
Bowen Road
and Lower
Levels, \$22.00
per ton.
Delivered to
Kowloon,
\$20.00
per ton.



Orders should
be sent in writ-
ing at least 24
hours before the
Coal is
required.
All orders must
be accompanied
by Cash,
Cheque, or
Comprode
Order payable
to "The Kailan
Mining Ad-
ministration."

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

Head Office—TIENTSIN

JODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong.

For your floor—furniture—and
every domestic article requiring
a stained and varnished finish

"Wilheyla" Oil Varnish Stains

Oaks—Walnut
Mahogany—Satinwood
Rosewood—Ebony Black
Can be applied by anyone.
Always reliable, never sticky.
Non-poisonous and Durable.

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SHANGHAI. HONGKONG.



HAVE YOU EVER CONSIDERED THE QUALITY OF THE
GROCERIES YOU BUY?

ONLY THE VERY BEST SHOULD FORM THE BASIS OF
YOUR DISHES. OUR FACILITIES ARE SUCH THAT WE
ARE ALWAYS ABLE TO HAVE IN STOCK FRESH
GROCERIES FROM THE WORLD'S MOST RELIABLE
MAKERS.

IT IS OUR AIM TO SUPPLY YOU WITH ONLY THE VERY
BEST AT PRICES WHICH WILL BE A DISTINCT SAVING
TO YOU.

MOREOVER, WE ARE ABLE TO MAKE PROMPT DE-
LIVERIES TO ANY PART OF THE COLONY.

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LIABLE QUALITY, IT IS TO YOUR ADVAN-
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PHONE NO. 2139.

The China Mail

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BIRTH.

PEREIRA.—On April 27, 1926, at
the General Hospital, Shang-
hai, Lillian (Lily) Mary, the
beloved daughter of Eduardo
José Pereira, aged 17 years.

Hongkong, Tuesday, May 4, 1926.

PROSPECTS IN CHINA.

Of greater interest than usual
is the report of the China Asso-
ciation's annual meeting in Lon-
don. Events in the North and
South of China have moved so
rapidly since the previous annual
meeting that an altogether new
set of circumstances is presented
to-day as compared with twelve
months ago. The opinions of
those on the spot we know full
well. What is thought in Lon-
don cannot fail to appeal to us out
here, especially among the mem-
bers of such bodies as the China
Association and the China Com-
mittee—the latter a very new
organisation brought into being
at the instance of Lord South-
borough with the paternal bless-
ing of the Foreign Office. It was
feared at one time by some pub-
licists that these two Associations
might clash or at least overlap
each other in their respective ac-
tivities. The reverse has proved to
be the case for the report of the
annual meeting discloses the
gratifying fact not only that they
are working in the closest concert
but that Lord Southborough has
actually been elected President of
the much older organisation. This
must make for smoothness in the
machinery set up in London to
deal with China's problems, be-
sides ensuring that those at
Home, official and unofficial alike,
are placed from time to time in
possession of the most authentic
and up to date information as to
the course of events out here.
There have been, and still are, so
many misconceptions in Great
Britain as to the position of
affairs—in spite of the excellent
propaganda work by the respec-
tive branches of the China Asso-
ciation in Hongkong and Shanghai
—that at times we have almost
despaired of the Home public and
the Home politicians and states-
men being placed in possession of
actual facts as against baseless
rumours and senseless mis-state-
ments.

In the speeches made at the an-
nual meeting of the China Asso-
ciation the note of confidence and
hope rang out strongly. There

may at times be an innate desire
to depart from the spirit of "peace
and conciliation," regarding which
we have heard so much in regard
to affairs in China of late, but
when the best Chinese thought
remains on the same exalted tem-
peramental plane there need be
no reason for uneasiness. As Mr.
L. N. Leafe, the Chairman at the
annual meeting of the China Asso-
ciation, declared, there must be
thousands and thousands of Chin-
ese longing that a rallying point
might arise to which all those who
desire peace and order in the coun-
try might concentrate to achieve
their common aim—the country's
peace.

It is naturally a moot point at
the moment whether that rallying
point will be found as an outcome
of the civil war now proceeding in
the North and on which may
hinge to a great extent the
future of the South. The Allied
leaders, Marshal Chang, and Mur-
shal Wu Pei-fu, have certainly
commenced auspiciously with
their emphatic declaration first of
all to rid the country of Bolshe-
vism. How far they are prepared
to continue with this laudable
policy once a truce has been de-
clared may be a different matter
entirely. The best friends of
China can only hope that before
the militarists "suck the country
dry the real issue at stake—the
ultimate salvation of China—will
be brought home to those thou-
sands of Chinese who are patient-
ly awaiting a rallying point on
which to concentrate in the coun-
try's interests.

ANOTHER BREAKDOWN.

"Hope deferred maketh the
heart sick." There must have
been thousands at Home yester-
day imbued with optimism that
the worst would not really come to
pass and that there would, after
all, be no general strike. The
debate in the House of Commons,
in its opening stages, did not pro-
mise too much. The Prime Minis-
ter cast all the blame on the
Trades Union Congress for its
threat of a general strike, which
even that sturdy Liberal, Mr.
Lloyd George, condemned as
unwise. The Labourites, on the
other hand, took up the cudgels
for the miners and their Trade
Union—conferees, holding that
there could be no reduction of
miners' wages until they actually
saw the programme for the recon-
struction of the coal industry.
Toward the end of the debate a
ray of hope was forthcoming.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer
intimated that the Government
was prepared to resume its
laborious task of the past few
days and resume the negotiations
if the challenge of a general strike
were first withdrawn. This
ought to have meant also the
withdrawal by the employers of
their notices to the miners, so
that both sides could re-enter the
sphere of negotiation untrammelled
by threats or ultimatums.

In any case, the cold fact has to
be recorded that negotiations
were resumed between the Cab-
inet on the one side and the
Trades Union Congress on the
other, only to fall at 11.30 p.m.
Half an hour later a general strike
was proclaimed! From official

sources it is learned that the coun-
try is quiet—normal is the term
used—and that volunteers are
pouring in to assist in the main-
tenance of the necessities of life.
Regrets at this stage are super-
fluous. Both parties to the dis-
pute, as well as the Government,
have made an irrevocable decision
fully aware of the calamity to the
nation's commercial and financial
welfare. All the leeway in indus-
try during the past few years goes
for nothing! The duration of the
crisis will now vitally depend on
the temper of the people, who
have a right to be protected from
the insidious effects of national
industrial strife.

"NOT THE MAN."

ALLEGED DEFENDANT CAUSES
STIR.

EMPRESS STORE DEBT.

A man who answered to the
name of the defendant when the
case was called and who was look-
ed upon as the defendant during
the course of the hearing of the
case as the defendant, created some-
what of a sensation when he was
asked if he had any questions to
ask the chief witness, Mr. Hodge,
of the Empress Store, Kowloon.

I am not Cheung Wu-hang, stated
the man.

His Lordship questioned the man
why at this hearing and at a pre-
vious hearing when the case was
fixed he had answered to that name.
"I was not asked my name," stated
the man. "This writ was served
on me. I live in Nathan House,
together with Cheung Yu-hang but
I am not the man."

Mr. Stainfield, the bailiff who
served the writ, was called. That
man, he stated, had answered to
the name when served. He (witness),
had seen another man first
when he called and the man now
in court had been pointed out to
him as Cheung Yu-hang.

The case concerned an account
for \$705.39 for goods supplied to
Cheung Yu-hang, the caterer for
Nathan House, the accountant of
the store stating that the man in
court was the man who had oper-
ated the account and who witness
was given to believe was the man him-
self.

After proof of the indebtedness
had been given, His Honour Mr.
Justice Wood made an order against
the man who had answered, indicat-
ing to Mr. Vaux, who appeared for
the plaintiffs (the Empress store),
that if it was found in fact that the
man who answered was not the
man, he must let His Honour know.

H.K.V.D.C. CONCERT.

THE GENERAL TO PRESENT
PRIZES.

FRIDAY'S PROGRAMME.

H.E. the G.O.C. (Major-General
C. C. Luard) is to present the
prizes won at the Corps shoot on
Friday evening when the Hong-
kong V.D.C. hold their smoking
concert and prize distribution at
Headquarters.

An excellent programme of
music has been got up for the
evening, as follows:

Pipe selections: Pipe-Major
Douglas Wilson.
Song: Mr. J. A. E. Bullock.
Comic song: Mr. Bert
Burrows.
Songs: Mr. H. E. Gardner.
Ventriloquist act: Mr.
Charles Olive.
Comic song: Mr. Vic Blundel.
Highland Fling: Mr. R. O.
Sutherland.
Songs: Mr. R. A. Green.
Song: Mr. E. E. Mimmack.
Songs: Coy. Serg. Major
R. H. Charles.
Comic songs: Messrs. Bert
Burrows and Vic Blundel.
"God Save the King."

[It need hardly be added that
the names of such well-known
artists will prove a big draw.]

During a raid by revenue officers
at Kowloon, a Chinese jumped from
the second floor of a house, at
Cheung Lok Street and received
severe injuries.

Banished hardly a month, a
Chinese was found loitering at
Kennedy Town on Sunday. Dis-
obedience of the order cost him
eight months in prison and 15
strokes of the birch at the Magis-
trate's court this morning.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's
Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy be-
cause it relieves cramps in the stomach
and intestinal pains quicker than any
preparation they can compound. It
can be bought from any chemist. A
bottle will keep for years and no home
is complete without it. Sold every-
where.

"A FIGMENT."

(Continued From Page 1.)

Chung Wah was the Chinese
for China, added counsel. It was
a fact that in 1922 defendant was
in business in that street under
the name of Chung Wah but the
full name was the Chung Wah
photo engraving company and it
remained a photo engraving busi-
ness throughout the whole of
1922. In 1923 (the middle of
April), the prisoner acquired a
printing business from the Sun
Man, printing company and car-
ried on business in a different
street, Yau Chi Street, carrying
it on in the long name of Sau
Yat Tong. The business was
actually transferred on May 30.

It is the case for the prosecu-
tion, continued counsel, that all
the material forgeries in this case
were completed by May 3 and 4,
that was the inside portion of
certain leaves of books. And yet
there would be evidence called to
show that actual printing machin-
ery did not reach the premises of
the Chung Wah in Tai Shan
Street until ten days after May 3.

The Printing Presses.
Further, Tam Lay had stated
that the printing was done on the
first floor. Evidence would be
called to show that when print-
ing was actually commenced it
was done on the ground floor
which was naturally the floor one
would expect printing presses to
be on.

Tam Lay further stated that a
printer of a certain name was em-
ployed by the Chung Wah either
during his time or a few days be-
fore he left and that it was this
man who had handed to him cer-
tain slips which he had deposited
to. It would be the case for the
second prisoner, corroborated by
others, that there had never been
an employee of that name at the
Chung Wah. The change of name
from that of a photographing com-
pany to that of a combined photo
engraving and printing business
also did not come about until
June.

These were some of the things
which went to show that it was
impossible for prisoner to have
committed this crime, continued
counsel. If necessary, he hoped
that it would not be found neces-
sary; he could, however, call evi-
dence as to the nature of the var-
ious kind of type purchased by the
establishment and the dates.
The significant point, however,
was that neither the two of the
alleged employees were in the em-
ploy of the Chung Wah. Coun-
sel suggested that the whole affair
was a figment of the imagination
of Tam Lay.

The other evidence which was
alleged to implicate the second
prisoner was that of the "ex-
siccator's" clerk, Chang Sam, who
said that he knew the second pris-
oner and had known him for a
great number of years and that
he had seen him first of all at the
house of the first prisoner in
Alveston Street. That was not
so. Prisoner had never met him
there and the evidence of Chang
Sam in this respect was uncor-
roborated. Prisoner's denial was,
however, corroborated by the
evidence of the first prisoner who
had stated that he had never met
the second prisoner at his house.

The Alleged Confession.
Chang Sam had also mentioned
the house of a certain Dr. It was
true that the second prisoner had
sometimes gone there but he cer-
tainly made no confession to
Chang Sam such as Chang Sam
stated he had. And was it likely,
continued counsel, when the
doctor himself had stated in
evidence that whilst prisoner was
there, either himself or some
member of his family had always
been present, that these "wonder-
ful stories" of confession could
have in fact been made?

The third place where Chang
Sam stated that he met the
second defendant, continued coun-
sel, was on the first floor of the
Bank of East Asia. He said that
they went together to meet a
mutual friend, a Mr. Ho, for the
purpose of endeavouring to borrow
money for a civil action. Second
prisoner had had nothing what-
ever to do with a civil action,
stated counsel, and, moreover, he
did not even know this Mr. Ho.
The matter would not rest merely
on his statement to this effect
but on the witness of Mr. Ho him-
self. Mr. Ho had been under sub-
poena by the Crown and it had
not been open to the defence to
approach him until the Crown had
closed their case but now that
this was in fact done the defence
had got into touch with Mr. Ho
and he would give evidence that
he had never seen the second pris-
oner and that he had never
come in company with anyone else
to borrow money.

A "Colourless Document."
This concluded his case for the
second prisoner, remarked coun-
sel, with the exception of a docu-
ment which had been mentioned
in the course of the trial by a
witness who stated that he had
found it at the house of the second
prisoner at the time of the
arrest, that he had said nothing
about it at the time but that later

EXONERATED!

INDO-CHINA STEAMER'S
COLLISION.

MARINE COURT VERDICT.

Captain J. S. Masson, master of
the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s "Yat-
shing," was exonerated by a Court
of Inquiry which sat at the Marine
Court this morning to investigate
the collision between his steamer
and the "Tacoma Maru" on April
18.

The Court found, that the col-
lision occurred (with technical de-
tails as to the exact position) in
foggy weather, that Captain
Masson took all precautions to
avoid collision, and that he was in
no way to blame.

Lt.-Com. G. F. Hole, R.N. (Har-
bour Master) presided, the others
on the bench being—Lt.-Com.
C. R. H. Harvey, R.N. (Chart Dept.,
Royal Naval Yard); Captain J. R.
Scott, s.s. "Tyndareus"; Captain
A. C. Inglis, s.s. "Selsien"; Captain
R. Stephens, s.s. "Kwongtung."
Instructed by the Navigators
and General Insurance Co., Lt. Mr.
G. K. Hall Brutton appeared for
Captain Masson; and Mr. Edgar
Davison watched proceedings on
behalf of the owners.

In the witness-box, Captain
Masson related the circumstances
in detail. The incidents took place
while the "Yatshing" was between
Breaker Point and Chilling Point,
on a voyage from Shanghai to
Hongkong. He was with the chief
officer (Mr. George Kell, who gave
corroborative evidence) all the
time during those hours.

At 5.19 a.m. he heard a ship's fog
signal on the starboard bow. The
next minute, he stopped the en-
gines and altered course to port.
At 5.24 the masthead and bow light
of a steamship was observed on the
starboard side, and engines were
immediately put full speed astern.
Two minutes later, the collision
took place.

The "Tacoma Maru" struck the
"Yatshing" with her port bow,
slightly abaft the stem on the star-
board bow; then disappeared into
the fog, her speed being estimated
at 10 knots. The "Yatshing" made
a little water in the forepeak and
stayed in the same spot. By 5.46,
the fog had cleared and witness
saw the other ship about two miles
on his beam. He sent over to ask
if assistance was required. The
position was seven miles South of
Tong Mei Point, about 130 miles
from Hongkong.

"FAIR," LIGHT WINDS.

"East or variable winds, moder-
ate to light; fair" is the official
weather forecast (till noon to-
morrow) for Hongkong and the
coast.

The mid-day Observatory report
says:—Pressure has increased
slightly from Chefoo to Vladivostok
and is nearly stationary over N.E.
Japan, the lower Yangtze Valley
and the Philippines. It has de-
creased moderately over S.W. Japan
and slightly elsewhere. The anti-
cyclone is still central to the east
of Tokyo.

in the day he had handed it to
Inspector Fallon, in charge of the
police case. He did not intend to
make any charges with reference
to this "perfectly colourless"
document, said counsel. All it
was alleged to show was that
somebody was to meet somebody
else at Fook Lau Lane for the
purpose of meeting a friend. Second
prisoner knew nothing whatever
about the document, had not to his
knowledge seen it before and did
not know how it came to be in
where it was stated to be in his
house.

Another "Expert."
Another witness called for the
defence yesterday afternoon
stated that in his opinion, the
handwriting on the labels of ex-
hibits "Emma" and "Nina" was
the same.

Witness was Li Tsze-nam, also
qualified for the degree "kulyan"
(Chinese equivalent of M.A.). He
stated that he was tutor to the
children of H.E. Leung Shi-yi.
Mr. Jenkin said that the fact
that witness was a tutor did not
make him a handwriting expert.
His Lordship said that anyone
who wrote Chinese was an expert
in a way. The fact that witness
was qualified in the writing of
Chinese was sufficient to warrant
his knowing something about it.

In cross-examination, Mr.
Jenkin asked witness what was
son he had for stating that there
was no difference in the hand-
writing. Witness replied that
the formation of the characters
was the same. He agreed that
there were some little differences,
but thought those differences
might occur in writing by one
person. He held that a person's
disposition was an important fac-
tor in handwriting.
Asked as to when he was re-
quested to give evidence in the
case, witness said that he had
been approached four days ago.

COAL WAR.

(Continued from page 1.)

FIRST NEW RAY?

What Did the Chancellor Mean?

A significant incident occurred when Mr. Winston Churchill sat down.

Mr. Thomas asked the Prime Minister whether the Chancellor's statement meant that, if the general strike notices were withdrawn, the Government would see that the employers' notices were withdrawn.

Mr. Thomas intimated that he did not expect an immediate answer.

Parleys Continued.

The House melted following Mr. Thomas's query, and immediately thereafter Mr. Baldwin was in contact with individual Trade Unionists, whilst the Miners' Executive held a special meeting in the House.

No Uncompromising Spirit.

The main speeches were listened to in almost unbroken silence and the complete absence of any uncompromising spirit on any side. Clearly the House was anxious for a last minute accommodation and indisposed to abandon hope.

ONE OBJECTIVE.

To Obtain Acceptance of Commission's Report.

(British Wireless Service.)

Rugby, May 3.

The debate on the war crisis was opened in the House of Commons this afternoon by Mr. S. Baldwin, Prime Minister in a speech dwelling upon the many difficulties besetting the coal industry which, he said, had been considerably increased for many years past by the organisation of the industry itself and its intricate machinery for wages adjustments.

The coal trade had not been wholly happy or settled since the war, and the difficulties, which were already showing symptoms about four years ago, were only masked and delayed by the French occupation of the Ruhr which, whilst it lasted, gave what was really a fictitious value to coal. When the Ruhr occupation was removed, the world's supply increased so fast that the world's prices tumbled fast.

Position Summarised.

After reviewing the terms of the report of the Coal Commission the Prime Minister said that the single attempt of the Government had been to obtain the assent of both parties to the recommendations of the report with a view to placing the industry on an efficient and self-governing basis.

He related the course of the negotiations, and said that last Friday night the position was that the miners' representatives were not prepared to consider any immediate reduction of wages or an increase of hours, which meant that the industry could not be carried on without a continuation of the subsidy. The Government could not agree to continue paying indefinitely wages to miners and profits to mine-owners at the expense of the taxpayers. The negotiations broke down on Friday night.

On Saturday the General Council of the Trades Union Congress expressed its willingness to discuss matters with him, and he invited its committee to come and see him that night. He did so in spite of the threat of a general strike which he ignored for the moment, so anxious was he to see if even at the last moment a way might be found out of the position which had become almost insoluble.

A Final Chance.

He paid a tribute to the efforts which all had made to reach a settlement, and said that they had endeavoured to reach a position where the Trades Union Council, on behalf of the miners, would give an assurance to the effect that they felt confident that, given another fortnight, a settlement would be reached on the basis of the Coal Commission's report.

If the Government had been able to get that assurance, it would have risked another fortnight of negotiation.

The discussions were resumed on Sunday evening, and another effort was made to obtain that assurance.

Meanwhile, he had learned that certain overt acts had already taken place in anticipation of a general strike. They were acts interfering with the freedom of the Press, and the Government found it impossible to pursue negotiations further. The Government found itself challenged by an alternative body, which was incapable of arresting disobedience to its commands.

Wrong to Continue.

He became convinced last night that the General Council of the Trades Unions was not in control of the situation, and that it would be wrong for him and the Government to continue negotiating unless they got an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the order for a general strike.

SITUATION DEPLORED.

Purely Economic Dispute.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Labourite, who was one of the Negotiating Committee of the General Council of Trades Unions, deplored the situation. He emphasised that this was a purely economic dispute, and that there was nothing revolutionary in it. If a ballot were taken in this country he did not believe that two per cent. of the voters would vote for anything revolutionary.

The responsibility to try to improve the situation rested upon all; and it was for Parliament, as representing the people of the country, to try to avert it. A last effort ought to be made.

THREAT A MISTAKE.

Past Peace Efforts.

Mr. D. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, appealed to Parliament to see whether something could be done even now to avert a catastrophe. He thought that the threat of a general strike was a mistake. But he pointed out that the men responsible were men who had fought hard against the subversion of the Constitution.

He had seen many strikes, and the House of Commons had always kept its head, and in the end it was the intervention of the House of Commons that had brought about peace. He was certain that that was what would happen here. He asked whether it would not be possible to resume negotiations? He did not believe that the House would object to a continuance of the subsidy during the fortnight that would be necessary to conclude the negotiations. He begged the Prime Minister to make another effort for peace.

T.U.C. CONDEMNED.

Constituents Not Consulted.

Sir Robert Horne (Conservative, Hillhead) strongly condemned the action of the Trades Union Council in threatening a general strike. The Council had taken action, he said, without consulting its constituents.

MINERS' WAGES.

Contingent on Reorganisation.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Labour leader, emphasised how much the Trades Union Congress had worked for peace. He claimed that the miners' wages could not be reduced except in relation to the reorganisation of the coal industry. The Coal Commission, in its report, expressed the opinion that any sacrifice by the men should be contingent upon a final agreement for improving the organisation.

In conclusion, he said that if a general strike developed, whatever their views and differences might be, let them enter into it not with hot heads but rather with cool minds, determined to give fair play and justice every time.

FOR PARLIAMENT ALONE.

Prospect of Progress Desired.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that before there could be any continuance of the subsidy, as had been urged, there must be some prospect of matters being further advanced.

As Chancellor of the Exchequer he had a greater interest politically in averting a breakdown than any other member of the House. The question whether it was just or not that there should be a continuance of the subsidy in the present circumstances was a question which Parliament and Parliament alone was competent to decide.

A report of the debate will be continued in a special midnight message.

[The special midnight message was not received owing to bad atmospheric conditions, but the hiatus is supplied by Reuter as may be seen from the cables immediately preceding the British Wireless message.]

GOVERNMENT'S POWERS.

Maintaining the Essentials of Life.

London, May 3.

The Proclamation of a state of emergency empowers the Government to take all measures deemed necessary for the maintenance of public order and an assurance of essential supplies, transport, etc., under the 1920 Act, which enacted that the declaration of a state of emergency may be proclaimed if any action is taken or immediately threatened which is calculated, by interfering with the supply and distribution of food, water, fuel, light and means of locomotion, to deprive the community of the essentials of life.

[From Whitaker's Almanack for 1926, we take the following:—A non-political and non-party organisation has been established under the title of "Organisation for the Maintenance of Supplies" in time of big trade disputes or at other times when the ordinary means of distribution appear to be breaking down. The lesson of the coal crisis was too evident. Though Governments have appointed a Minister as a Civil Commissioner to keep organised the machinery for such distribution, it was apparent in July and August that the nucleus would be far from sufficient should the general strike be declared. As a means of protection in the event of a repetition of the threat of stoppage the O.M.S. was established, and it has quite an unofficial nature at the moment. Lord Hardinge of Penhurst, a President, whilst the Council consists mainly of retired naval and military commanders who have been accustomed to organisation and discipline on a huge scale. Registers are open for names of volunteers, and separate though allied organisations are being established in all centres. The Labour Organisation places their faith in the Co-operative Movement for supplies for trade unionists during the big strike.]

PRESS DISLOCATED.

Fleet Street Presents Desolate Appearance.

London, Later.

Beyond the solitary edition of one paper no evening newspapers appeared to-day. None will be printed to-morrow throughout the country.

Fleet Street, usually a hive of industry in the evening, has at present a desolate appearance with the exception of hundreds of empty vans.

REPLACING THE NEWSPAPERS.

Broadcasting at Fixed Hours.

Special constables have been ordered to report at the London station of the Broadcasting Company, which is functioning for the issue of official communications which the Government will decide to broadcast.

The Government announces that it is considering the important question of supplying the public with news in newspaper form. Meantime there will be broadcasting of news five times at fixed hours to-morrow.

The Postmaster-General notifies that no foreign or colonial parcels will be accepted, whilst inland packages will be restricted to a maximum of eight ounces. No parcels will be delivered within the London postal area.

The public are urged to economise in the use of telephones, telegraphs, and postal services.

A Milk Pool.

A Board of Trade order establishes a milk pool in London.

The Provision Exchange has agreed to last Friday's market prices being made the maximum prices until further notice.

Everything Normal.

The Government spokesman, addressing the Pressmen at noon, reported that the news from the country was eminently satisfactory. There was no excitement, and everything was normal. Offers of services were pouring in all over the country. Food stocks were normal on the whole and in many cases above the average.

No Share Business.

The Stock Exchange has been disorganised, practically no business being done. Prices have as a precaution been marked down but there is no selling pressure. Home rails are one or two points down.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

Cabinet and Trades Union Congress.

London, later.

A meeting has been arranged between the members of the Cabinet and the Trades Union Congress Executive in the House of Commons to-night.

REACTION IN U.S.A.

Decline in Wall Street.

New York, May 3.

A sharp decline in stock prices, a drop of over half a cent in sterling exchange, and a new low record in French and Belgian currencies were Wall Street's reaction of the British labour crisis.

German's Attitude.

Essen, May 3.

The German Miners' Federation has issued a manifesto adhering to the Brussels Agreement and recommends the miners not to work overtime.

Dutch Transport Workers.

Rotterdam, May 3.

The Transport Workers' Federation has exhorted its members not to assist coal loading for Britain and not to work vessels

entering the Nieuwe Waterweg for the purpose of bunkering which normally bunkered in Britain.

"THEY FAILED!"

1914 Scenes Recalled.

London, Later.

"They failed! A general strike is on to-morrow." In these words the miner's Secretary, Mr. A. J. Cook, told Reuter of the fatal failure of the negotiations between the Cabinet and the Trade Unionists soon after eleven o'clock last night.

Meanwhile, around the Houses of Parliament, the scenes recalled those of 1914 at the beginning of the war. Thousands completely blocked Parliament Square, whilst Downing Street was impassable. Throughout the evening dozens of extra police with the greatest difficulty cleared the way for taxis and motor cars leaving the Palace yard section.

The crowd repeatedly sang "The Red Flag" and raised cheers for the miners. Another section sang "God save the king" and there was a rush at their direction. The police, however, controlled the crowd and there was no disorder.

Orderly and Deliberate.

London, latest.

Orderly and deliberate was the manner of the general strike of workers in transport, printing, building, and various other industries, which became effective at midnight.

Men whose shifts began before midnight finished their turns of duty. Thus the night omnibus and railway services concluded, the vehicles being taken to the depots. The men did not book on after midnight.

EARLIER NEWS.

London, May 2.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress has sent a long letter to Mr. Baldwin expressing surprise and regret at the Government's decision to terminate the discussions, and declaring the public will judge the nature of the Government's intention by its "precipitate and calamitous decision," and deploring that "the sincere work in which the Council has been engaged to obtain an honourable settlement has been wrecked by the Government's unprecedented ultimatum."

As regards the Government's first reason for breaking off the negotiations, namely, that specific instructions were sent to trade unionists in several industries and services to cease work, the letter says it is not unusual for workmen to cease work in defence of their interests as wage-earners, and the specific reason for the decision in this case was to secure for the workers the same right as employers insist on with their workers, namely, that negotiations shall be conducted free from an atmosphere of strike or lock-out.

The Council disclaims any knowledge of overt acts including interference with the liberty of the Press mentioned in the Government statement, and says the decisions of the Council definitely forbid any such independent and unauthorised action. It regrets it was not given an opportunity of investigating and dealing with the alleged incidents before the Government made them an excuse for breaking off the peace discussions.

Later.

The magnitude of the threatened general strike can be gauged by the fact that already a million miners are idle, and the general strike will

involve 1,500,000 workers in the transport and allied trades. Meanwhile thousands of volunteers have already enrolled at the temporary recruiting office—a wooden hut in the court yard of the Foreign Office.

The Electrical Power Engineers Association, representing technicians employed at the electrical stations, have sent a letter to the Premier declaring they have resolved to help to maintain essential public services in connection with the supply of electricity.

Hyde Park was closed to the public at midnight, and is to be used as a milk distributing centre for London. Arrangements have been made to call up special constables.

London, May 3.

The "Daily Mail" leader to which the printers objected was headed "For King and Country," and said inter alia:—"The general strike is not an industrial dispute. It is a revolutionary moment intended to inflict suffering on the great mass of innocent persons of the community and, therefore, put forcible constraint on the Government. It cannot be tolerated by any civilised Government. We call on all law-abiding men and women to hold themselves for the service of King and country."

Later.

Mr. Churchill while walking from Downing Street to Whitehall was rushed by a crowd which the police were keeping back on the opposite side of Whitehall. They rushed across and hemmed in the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A number of police had to be brought from Downing Street to clear a way for him, and eventually Mr. Churchill was compelled to take refuge in the Home Office.

Meanwhile a queue of a thousand strong was lining up in the Foreign Office quadrangle, waiting to sign on as volunteers to help the Government.

The mobbing incident is minimised by spectators, who declare that the crowd blocked the Chancellor's path through force of numbers, but little hostility was displayed.

Tokyo, May 3.

It is reported that after a special meeting this afternoon the Japan Transport Union have cabled to the British Transport Union "Our comrades will fight to the last."

The Japanese miners are expected to send similar messages to-morrow, whilst it is reported the leading labour organisations are discussing the question of supporting the British strikers in all ways possible.

QUEEN'S PIER.

OPERATIONS CONSEQUENT ON SUBSIDENCE.

MAINTENANCE WORK.

Diving operations in progress off the entrance to Queen's pier, a "China Mail" representative learned on enquiry, were in connection with the replacement of portions of the rubble mounds on which the concrete entrance to the pier rested and which had subsided, an occurrence which is always a possibility with such foundations until they have been thoroughly set, a somewhat lengthy process.

The action of the 1923 typhoon is thought to have been responsible in part for the original trouble. The work of replacement which is included under the head of Maintenance, is now practically completed.

Columbia
New process RECORDS

961 IT BELONG TO GLASGOW ... WILL FRYE
IM 94 TO-DAY ...

3436 IT LOOKED ALL RIGHT ... GEO ROBEY
GUY (FROM "LEAP YEAR") ...

3437 NEVER AS LONG AS I LIVE ... ROBEY & CHESTER
NOBODY CRAZY OVER ME ...

3812—THE PARSON'S XMAS ADDRESS ... VIVIAN FOSTER

3218—THE PARSON ADDRESSES HIS FLOCK ...

3728—"MONTY" ON FASHIONS ... MILTON HAYES

3801—"MONTY" ON BANANAS ...

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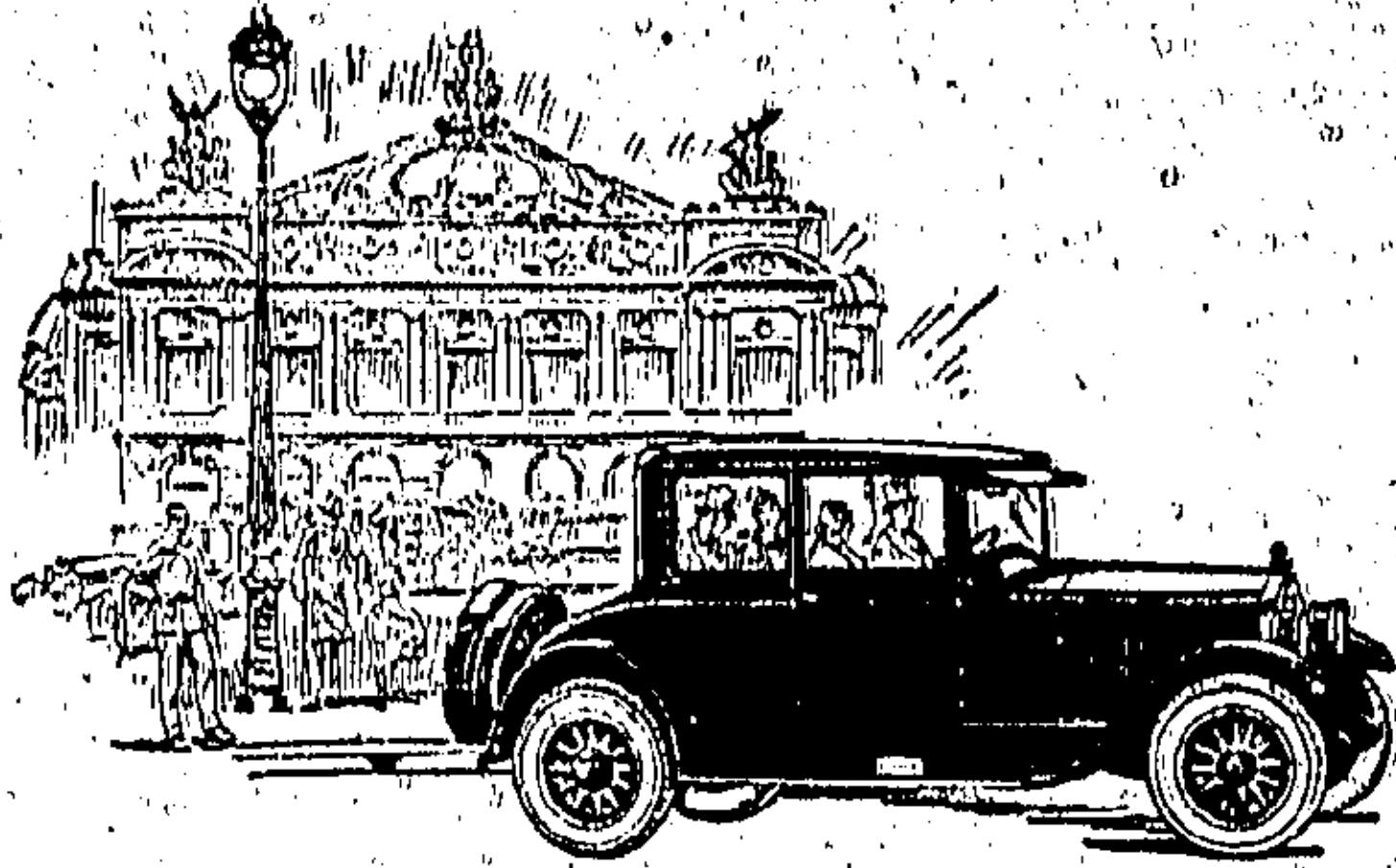
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Hongkong.

No case of notifiable disease was reported during the week-end.

Peking, April 26.—Mr. Shao Chen-ching, Editor of the "Ching Pao," who was found guilty of having propagated Communism, was shot to death at 5 a.m. to-day.

The American Legation is reported to have protested to the Waikhaipu against the imposition of a 40 per cent. cigarette tax by the province of Shanghai, as being contrary to existing commercial treaties.

The Kuala Lumpur Y.W.C.A. have just received a most handsome gift of a two-seater car with self-starter from Mr. C. F. F. Wearne, of Singapore. This car will be for the use of the new Lady Secretary of the Y.W.C.A., who is expected to arrive in Kuala Lumpur from home in the near future.

At the British Consular Court, Tientsin, on April 20, before the Vice-Consul (Mr. J. C. Hutchinson) Thomas McGowan was charged with having obtained \$11,500 from Mr. Hwang Shih-hing, Advisor to General Chang Tsung-chang, on the false pretence that he was able to obtain for him 300 rifles for this sum.

A young house surgeon at Vienna saved the life of a woman of 25 by stitching two wounds in her heart after she had been stabbed by a drunken man. Through the prompt action of the police, Dr. Nather was able to operate on her 20 minutes after the crime. He sawed through three ribs, exposed the heart, located the injuries and made the necessary stitches. Blood was afterwards transfused, and during the following days there were several injections of chloride of sodium, common salt, into her veins. She is now quite healthy.

Says a writer in the "Siam Observer": The plight of several Europeans in the Government service who have been summarily discharged is deserving of sympathy. Their homes are so far away and it takes so much time to make arrangements, I hear that Europeans in outstations were informed by telegram late in the evening of March 31 that their services were not required and that they were to hand over their duties to the next man on the following morning. Rather heartless, and hardly to be expected from even a limited liability company.

Mr. E. Brook left for England by the "Shinyo Maru" on April 25. Mr. J. J. McDonnell travelled by the same steamer.

The death is announced from Sydney, on March 26, of Mrs. Acton, wife of Mr. C. J. Acton, late of the Kuala Selangor district.

The Danish community of Shanghai entertained Lieut. Botved, the Danish aviator, and his companion, Lieut. Olsen, at the Astor House, Shanghai, on April 25.

Mr. K. R. Blackwell, of the Malayan Civil Service, on his return from home furlough, has been stationed at Lengcong, Upper Perak, as Assistant District Officer.

The marriage arranged between Herbert Henniker Heaton, (Colonial Secretary, Bermuda), and Helena Iris, daughter of the late Sir H. E. McCallum, G.C.M.G., and Lady McCallum, will take place in May in Bermuda.

Holy Trinity Cathedral was the scene on April 25 of a pretty wedding when Ernest G. Popple, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Popple of 1845 Avenue Joffre, was married to T. Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Clarke of Kingston-on-Thames.

After two years' absence, Mrs. Paci, wife of the able conductor of the Symphony Orchestra, and her little daughter Florida are back in Shanghai. They recently arrived in the s.s. "Trier" and were welcomed by the Italian Consul-General, Comin. De Rossi, and family.

Margaret Kavanaugh was married to Oland Dale Russell in the Azabu Catholic Church in Tokyo at 10 o'clock on April 19. As a result of special dispensation preferred by the Apostolic delegate to Japan, who happened to be at the Church, the wedding was solemnised in the Church instead of in the vestry, as had previously been planned. This dispensation had to be obtained for Miss Kavanaugh, who has recently come from America and a Catholic, to marry Mr. Russell, who is a Protestant. Mr. Russell is on the staff of the "Japan Advertiser."

Sixteen plays "that make you laugh" are running in London.

Says the "Observer," published in Baltimore:—The cold fact is that the greatest incentive to crime in the United States to-day is the daily newspaper.

Tokyo, April 24.—It is reported that the British freight ship "Argalia" (6,274 tons) went aground off Yokohama at noon yesterday during a dense fog. The damage is not stated.

A seat on the Standard Stock Exchange, Toronto, was sold the other day for \$2,400. A partner in the same firm as the purchaser obtained his seat for only \$2 in the early days of the Exchange.

According to the latest census the population of Peking has risen to 311,138, consisting of 515,560 males and 295,578 females. Of the male population, 11,597 are officials in the various governmental ministries and departments while over 100,000 men are described as job-hunters lodging in hotels or the residences of relatives and friends.

To date, the Government schools at Peking have not opened. There has been a strong demand on the part of a few students for opening, and in some instances, schools have "officially opened," but "classes have not yet begun." Of course, the reason assigned is the same as elsewhere in China, no funds.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Christian Literature Society on April 23 at Shanghai Rev. Z. K. Zia was appointed to the Editorial Staff as the representative of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, thus considerably strengthening the Chinese side of the Staff. Reports of the work show encouraging progress. The Society is building an extension to its offices.

Less than twenty-four hours after a petition for an order in bankruptcy against Roscoe L. Hambleton, Inc., had been filed in the United States Court for China, Shanghai, on April 23 every petitioner withdrew and requested dismissal of the plea, declaring that the matter had been adjusted to their complete satisfaction and that they did not care to proceed with the case. With the withdrawal of the petitioners, dismissal of the action becomes a mere formality to be gone through in open court.

Fifty-one students from Japan are in attendance at the London University.

The Hongkong Benevolent Society's jumble sale takes place to-morrow at 2.30 p.m. in the City Hall.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of George William Millar, marine engineer, of No. 12A Village Road, Happy Valley, to Ella Lawrence, 38 Elgin Street.

An order was made at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for the confiscation of a revolver and 300 rounds of ammunition found by Revenue Officer Lanigan on the s.s. "Hyson."

Sentence of two months' hard labour was passed at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday on a Chinese who was charged on two counts of demanding money with menaces from a boatman.

Lady Willington, the wife of the Chairman of the British Boxer Indemnity Mission to China, is paying a short visit to Hongkong and is expected on Thursday by the "Empress of Canada."

That Britain probably still leads the world in the art of bell-founding may be inferred from the news that the contract for the 15-ton bell for the 400-foot high Wanmaker store in Philadelphia has gone to the old-established firm of Gillett & Johnston of Croydon.

There will be a meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon when a statement will be made regarding the question of village sanitation. A committee is being appointed to consider the problem. The President of the Board will also present a Minute relative to mosquito-breeding on water-cress beds in New Kowloon.

No less than 10,000 devotees witnessed the annual ceremonies in celebration of the birth of Gautama Buddha which were held in Hibiya Park, Tokyo. At the midst of a display gay with the blossoms of the lotus and cherry stood a miniature temple containing a golden image of Gautama Buddha. It was placed in the centre of the handstand while ceremonies were conducted under the auspices of the 13 different sects of Buddhism in Tokyo.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.



Miss Margaret Morris of Boston was chosen as the strongest and healthiest girl among all the students of Bates College.

Mr. J. F. Johns, British Consul-General for Siam, was stabbed at Bangkok by an ex-constable, receiving a wound on the back of the neck.

After an unaccompanied journey of 5,000 miles from Brandon, Manitoba, Margaret Jowitt, aged two, whose mother died while on a visit to Canada, arrived at Liverpool.

An unusual compliment to a play and a playwright has been paid by a member of Parliament, R. Storry-Deants, as a result of witnessing Israel Zangwill's new political play, "The Forcing House." The play is anti-Bolshevist, and Mr. Storry-Deants felt it would do the Cabinet and the other members of Parliament so much good to see it that he bought out the entire house and invited his political associates of all parties to be his guests and witness it. The play is described by one reviewer as "humorous and tragic, with an anti-Bolshevist purpose, and tells of the dramatic end of a Bolshevik leader." It was announced that on the night chosen for the parliamentary visit there would be no sale of seats to the general public and the entire audience would be a political one.

Pleasant experiences that were the lot of J. St. Loé Strachey during his recent two months' tour in America have led him to return hospitality by saying some very encouraging things about the United States. "I have come back from the United States with the impression that the English-Speaking Union is the organisation of the future for keeping together the very foundations of the civilised world," Mr. Strachey told the gathering of the union. "Motoring through the States, I was impressed by the admirable houses, the fine type of men and women, and the wholesome life. I care not what people say about crime, the Negro problem, or any other problem, America is safe because it is a land of homesteads. Americans are the kindest, most courteous, and most helpful Nation on the face of the earth, and in the whole of the two months I was in the States I never had an irritant word said to me."

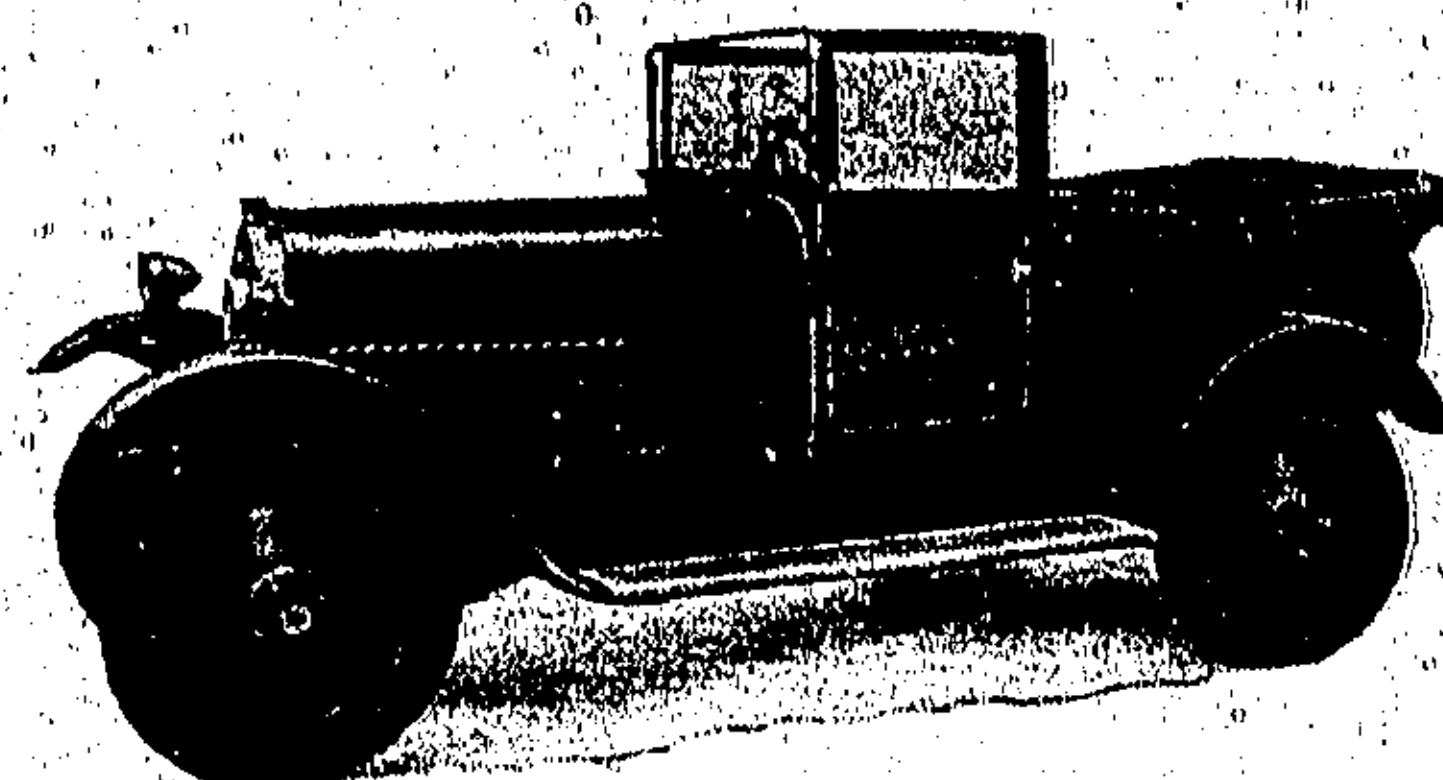
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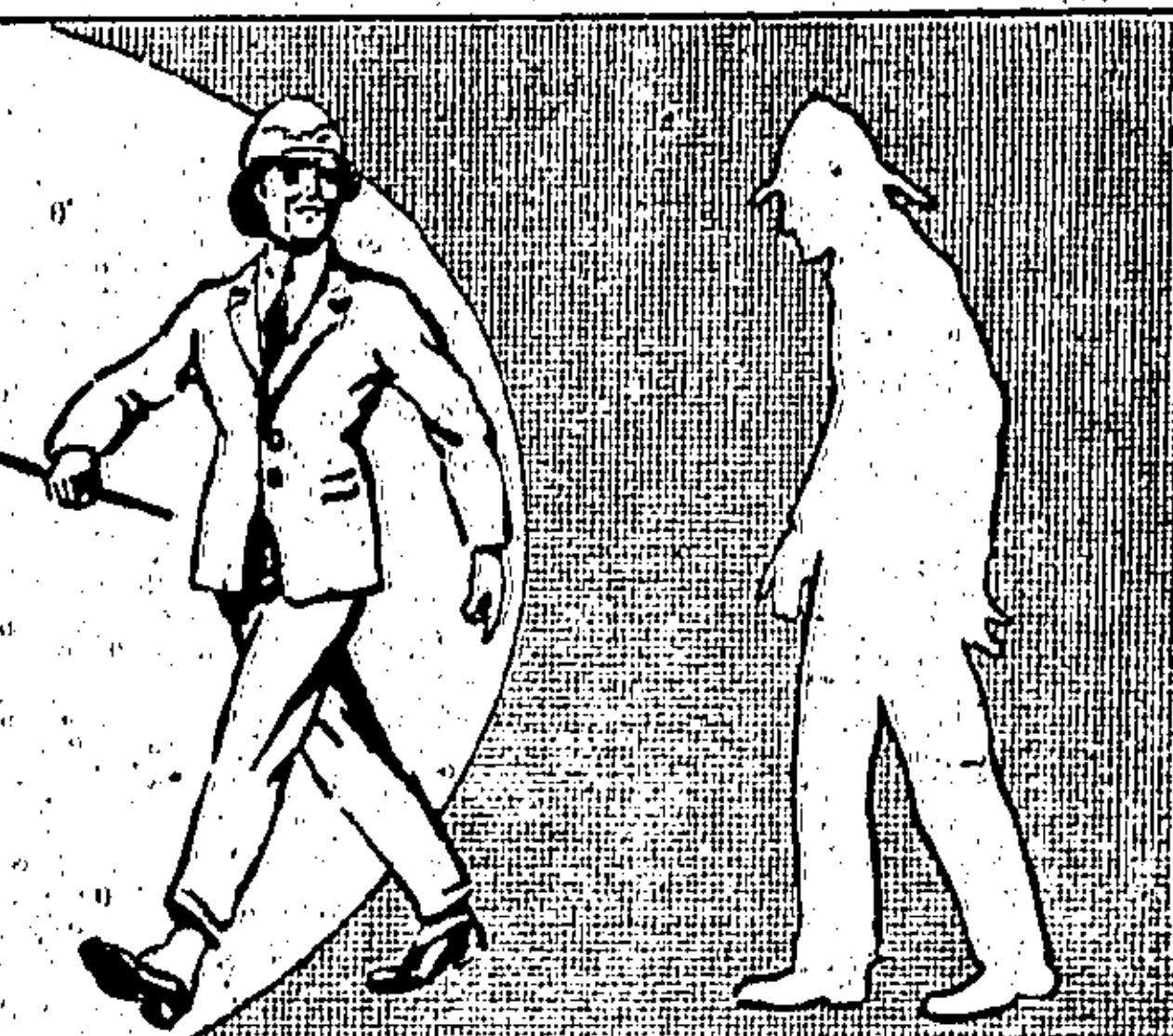
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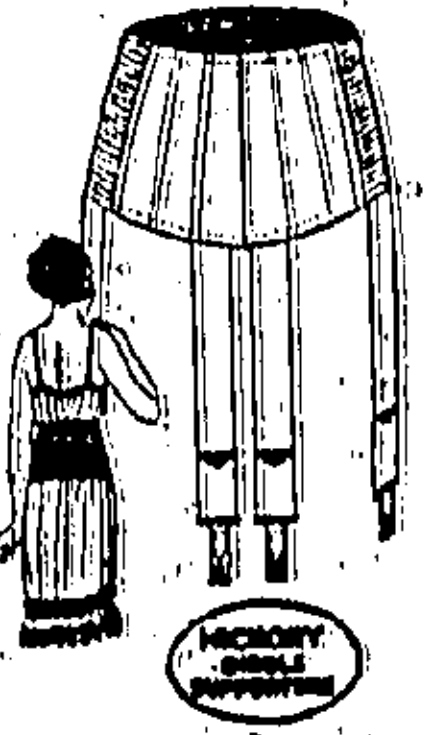
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IN N.Y. FUR STRIKE

The spirit of disorder which marked the textile strike in New Jersey spread to the fur workers in New York City and resulted in a battle between police and strikers. Here is a woman, one of the forty-three strikers arrested, struggling with a policeman and two detectives.



MARGARET LARKIN

Miss Margaret Larkin, a postess, joined the textile strikers against the New Jersey police.



COUNT SALM & HIS SON

Count Ludwig Salm von Hoogstraaten, the husband of the former Millie Rogers, on preparing for his departure for Europe, showed reporters the snapshot of their charming baby, taken when he was at Palm Beach.



EAMON DE VALERA



LEOPOLD SCHEPP



BISHOP MANNING



EMORY R. BUCKNER

Eamon de Valera resigned the leadership of the Irish Republican party after his defeat in a campaign to place Republican delegates in the Dail. Leopold Schepp, of New York, who set out a year ago to give away his fortune of \$10,000,000, died with \$6,000,000 remaining. Darwinism can be reconciled with the Bible story of creation, declared Bishop William T. Manning of New York. United States Attorney Emory R. Buckner defended the nation-wide newspaper poll upon prohibition.



HENRY H. CURRAN

Henry H. Curran, whose tenure of office as Commissioner of Immigration of Ellis Island has been a stormy one, resigned to take a position with the New York City Club. It was he who attempted to bar the Countess Cathcart for "moral turpitude."



JESSE FAVRE MURDER TRIAL

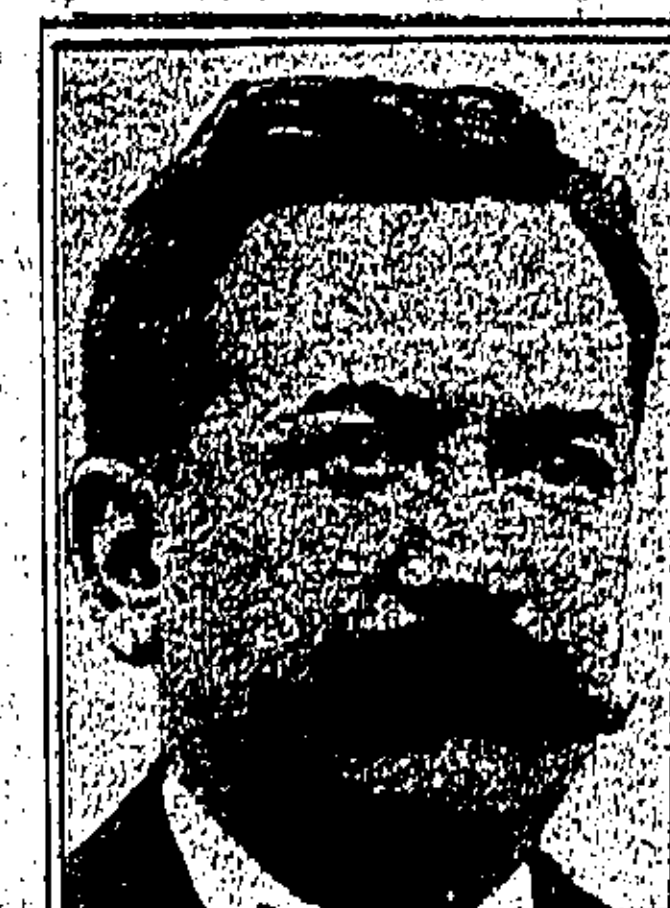
Maintaining that their accounts would prejudice the defendant, Jesse Favre (above), if a second trial were necessary, Judge Walter A. White excluded newspaper men from the Hancock County (Mississippi) courthouse. Favre is accused of killing two United States Government employees.



SECRETARY WILBUR



W.C. TEAGLE



PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE



ALEXANDER M. CARLS

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur declared in favour of an all-American waterway between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic by connecting Lake Ontario and the Hudson River with a canal. W. C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, was said to be negotiating with the Soviet Government for oil concessions. President Doumergue, of France, who may pay a formal visit to England shortly, Alexander M. Carls, the famous shipbuilder, was cremated in London to the strains of "The Merry Widow" waltz.

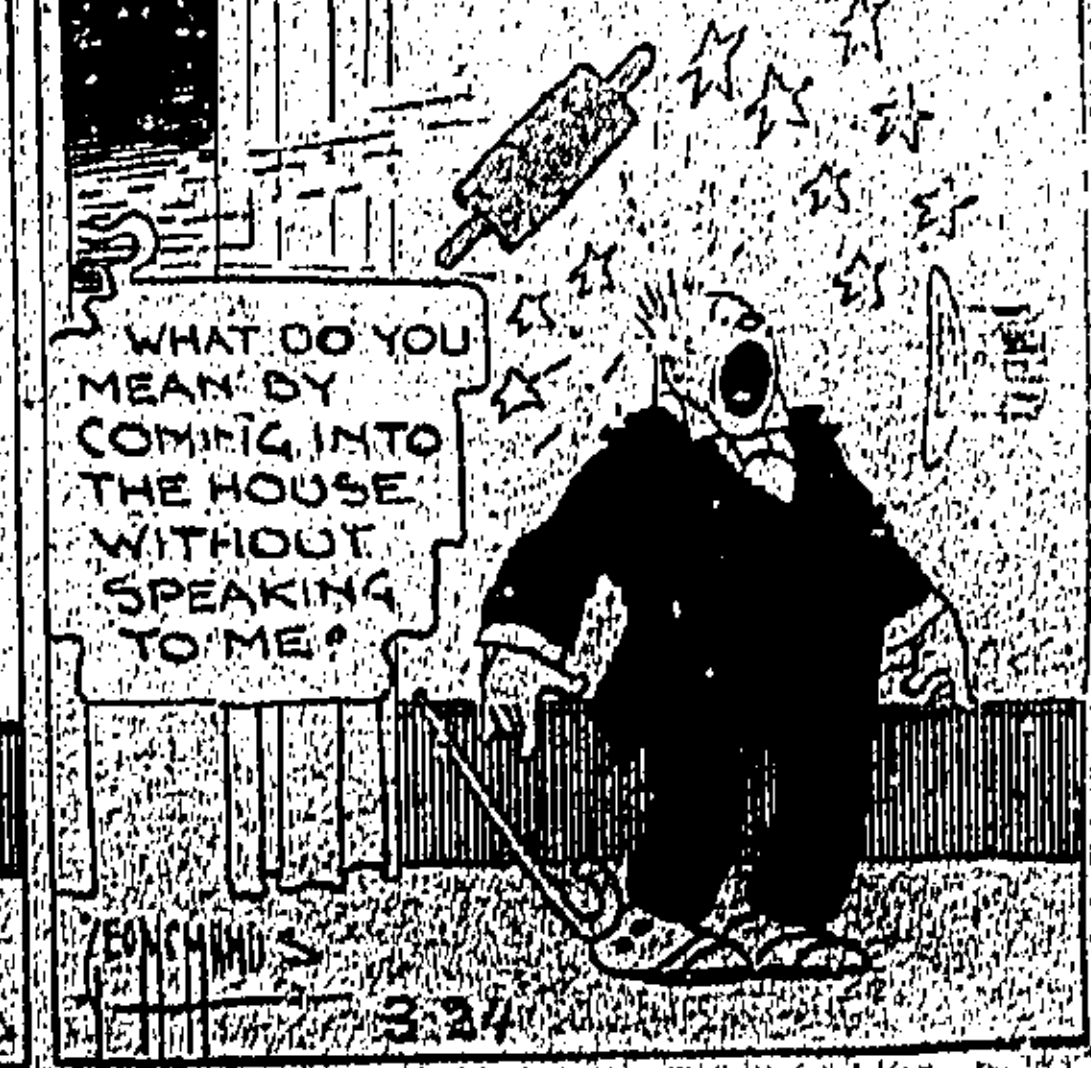
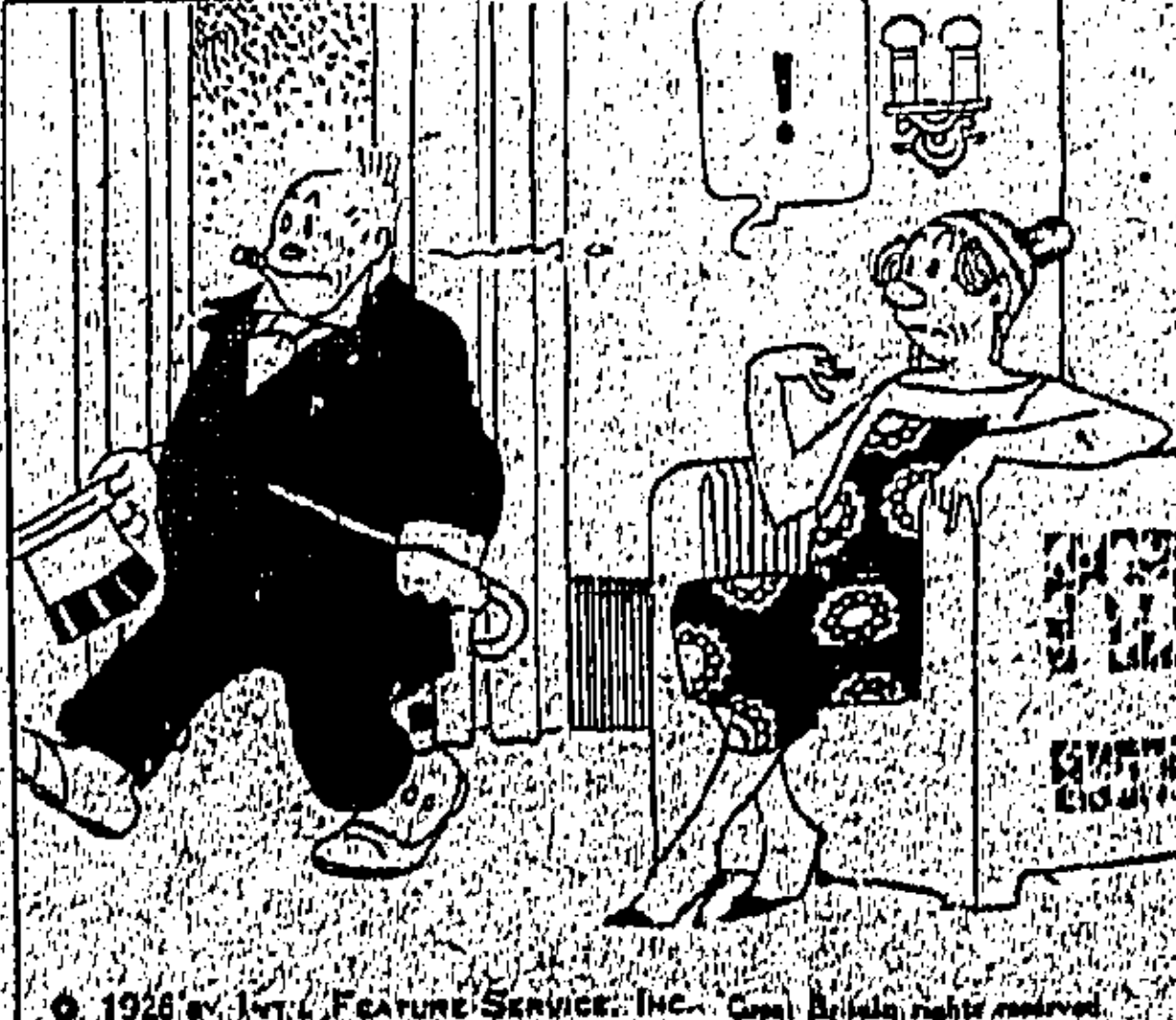


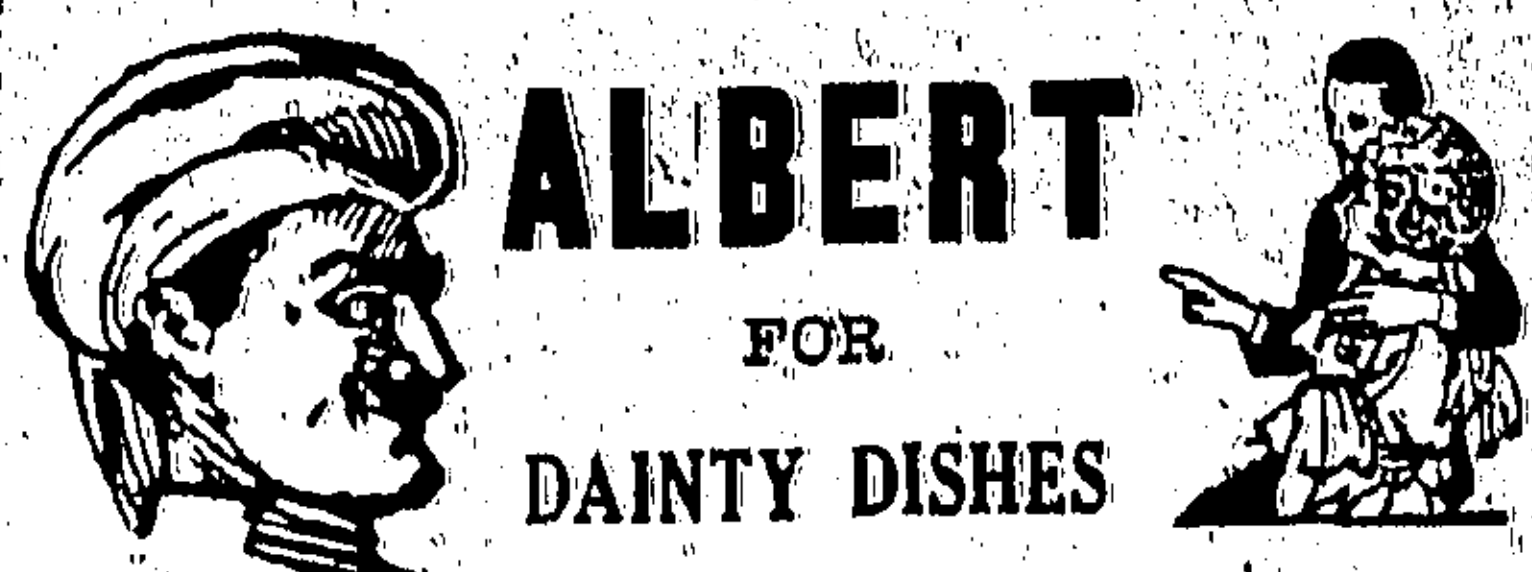
COL. COOLIDGE WITH PRES. & MRS. COOLIDGE & THEIR SON JOHN

This is the most recent picture together of the late Colonel John Coolidge, the President, Mrs. Coolidge and their son, John Coolidge. It was taken just before Colonel Coolidge's last illness.

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Herbert Matilda Hospital from Kinkiang.
 Mr. Ken Likura c/o Canton Hotel from Osaka.
 Lydon from Makden.
 Yezo from Shanghai.
 6898 from Shanghai.
 Kwonglee, Morrow Street from Kobe.
 Jungtin, 377 Connaught Rd., from Shanghai.
 Man Tung Yuen, from Shanghai.
 4258 (2) from Amoy.
 Shun Cheong from Shanghai.
 Bin Cheong Vegetable Market, Saengphou from Amoy.
 Chan Pen Cheong Care Wah Ching Tank Co., No 1 Tsun Sau Lane from Chicago.
 Foo Hong Det, 36 Connaught Road from Brooklyn, New York.

E. V. JESSEN,
 Superintendent,
 Hongkong Station, 29th April 1926.

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List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in E. E. Telegraph Office Hongkong.

Cobanestek from New York
 Ishimaru Shosuke c/o Hongkong Hotel from Tokyo.
 Major Davies care Wayfong from Manchester.
 Pretending from Brussels.

E. A. LEGGATT,
 Superintendent,
 Hongkong, 29th April 1926.

CHINESE V. OURSELVES.

THE SUGGESTED CONCORD CLUB.

It is not unimportant at a time like this, when the subject of Anglo-Chinese relations is engaging the earnest attention of every thinking man in the colony, that we should seek to find out what is keeping the two races apart. The subject has been given an added importance by the recent remarks of the Governor, who advocated the formation of a club which he suggested should be known as the Concord Club. We are not concerned overmuch with the criticisms that are offered by gentlemen of the old (and fortunately decaying) school, who maintain that the whole matter should be shelved until the Canton troubles are over. Their attitude strikes one as a feeble effort to put back the hands of the clock. Our main interest is to get at some of the principles underlying the present separation of the two peoples.

Dean Inge, in an essay which he reprinted some four years ago, has some pertinent remarks to make on the general question of the white man and the Eastern races. He says among other things, "There is no physical or intellectual inferiority in the yellow races that is certain—and the moral inferiority of the Asiatic consists mainly in a callousness about bearing and inflicting suffering." The Westerner has pity, the Easterner as a rule has not. The chief danger to the white man arises from arrogant contempt for other races. An English poet has given his opinion that fifty years of Europe are better than a cycle of Cathay. But the future may show that the European is a good sprinter and a bad stayer. It is better to be a hare than a tortoise; but it is better to be a live tortoise than a dead hare.

Now it is an acknowledged and accepted fact that very few British people ever try to understand the mentality and aspirations of the Chinese. The ordinary newcomer out East gets his ideas from the old hands, who, in many cases are blind and ignorant guides. His chief contact is with the servant class, and he finds it difficult as time goes on to understand that there are Chinese who for general culture and breeding are his superiors. This ignorance leads to various kinds of unpleasantness, which though connected with small things, have a large significance. A Chinese who has been educated at Balliol does not like to be treated in the Borsal manner, and he naturally resents the discourtesy of youths and minor officials, whose bearing is distinctly on the crude side. The educated Englishman is very seldom at fault in this matter, and it is good to remember the strong advice of a late highly respected bank manager, who told his subordinates that all Chinese clients were to be treated with the courtesy which was their due. Again it is not the custom in the colony for the Britisher to have personal friends among the Chinese, so he has little

opportunity of understanding the outlook of the representatives of one of the world's greatest nations. The western educated Chinese student having received the utmost kindness and courtesy from the better class families in England, returns to Hongkong only to find that he is a sort of social outcast. This does not make for that friendly feeling which should exist between two great nations which have many valuable similarities and common virtues.

What then can be done to remedy a state of affairs which is both regrettable and unnecessary? It seems fairly evident that a Concord Club at the present time would be a failure, if not an impossibility. It should be understood that the educated pure Chinese is not at all anxious to join a British club—neither is the ordinary Britisher enamoured of the idea of a mixed club such as has been suggested. But there are one or two things which can be done involving little organisation and not calling for a lack of honesty on either side. The first is the promotion of individual friendships with the idea of a frank interchange of views. In Shanghai at the present moment there are one or two groups of about eight people, English and Chinese, who meet socially and for open discussion of debatable points. The writer has been privileged to belong to a similar group of young men in Hongkong. The experience has convinced him that unless there is individual understanding and friendship between English and Chinese, no Concord club will ever come into existence or be worthy of the name.

The second is the formation of a society for the discussion of questions affecting Chinese and foreigners, and for encouraging a greater interest in British and Chinese culture. The third is that British clubs should have occasional guest nights, so that hospitality afforded by the Chinese may be returned in the spirit of friendship. The various sports clubs might also initiate a similar policy.

With the formation of small groups and the cultivation of friendship on absolute equality for its own sake, an atmosphere can be created which may do much to dispel the present misunderstandings. The time seems propitious for fresh efforts in this direction and for the future of British prestige in the Far East, it is essential that an early and permanent solution should be found to the difficult question of Anglo-Chinese relations.—T. B. POWELL in "St. John's Cathedral Notes."

Lock Ah-tam, 53, the Chinese merchant of Birkenhead and Liverpool, was executed at Walton Prison, Liverpool, on March 23 for the murder of his English wife and two daughters on Christmas Eve. Among a crowd of about 150 only two Chinese were present outside the prison. A bunch of daffodils was handed to a warder at the prison gates by a sister-in-law with the request that they should be placed in the grave.

ANOTHER CHANCE.

EXTRALITY COMMISSION TO TOUR CHINA.

Peking, April 21.—After declaring to the Chinese officials that they would call off their "four" through China and go home, the Extrajudicial Commission has decided to give China another chance. They take the attitude that they must endeavour to finish their work to justify the expense to which their governments have been put.

It can now be stated authoritatively that the delegates will make the journey of inspection through the country to report upon judicial procedure and methods of administering justice, but they feel that no major delays or inconveniences are tolerable.

The commission members do not mind words, but have come out flat-footed and told the Chinese who are supposed to be making arrangements that they had intended to cancel the entire programme, and prepare a final report last Friday, but the Kuomintang evacuation of Peking and its attendant uncertainties came in the nick of time to save the situation.

Trains are now running, but that is not enough. Several of the delegates insist that the Chinese must provide all comforts and insure the party against danger of delays at minor stations where even food might be lacking.

The hostility manifested by Canton and other points has created a feeling of uneasiness, which, coupled with the general unsettled situation, renders a cancellation of the trip possible, though improbable.—"United Press."

MANNEQUINS SCARCE.

There are nearly 20,000 mannequins in London, but not enough efficient ones for the requirements of the dress parades this week.

The scarcity has benefited the "freelance" mannequins, who supplement the permanent staffs of the fashion houses and who are in many cases obtaining £2 per session and attending shows at two different establishments every afternoon.

The manager of a Regent-street house said recently that the utmost difficulty was being experienced in obtaining the right type of girl as mannequins. Among the applicants were many young women who could not be engaged because they had lost the essential grace through the pursuit of athletics and field sports. The ordinary rate of pay was £4 or £5 weekly, with meals, and junior mannequins received £2 or £2 10s.

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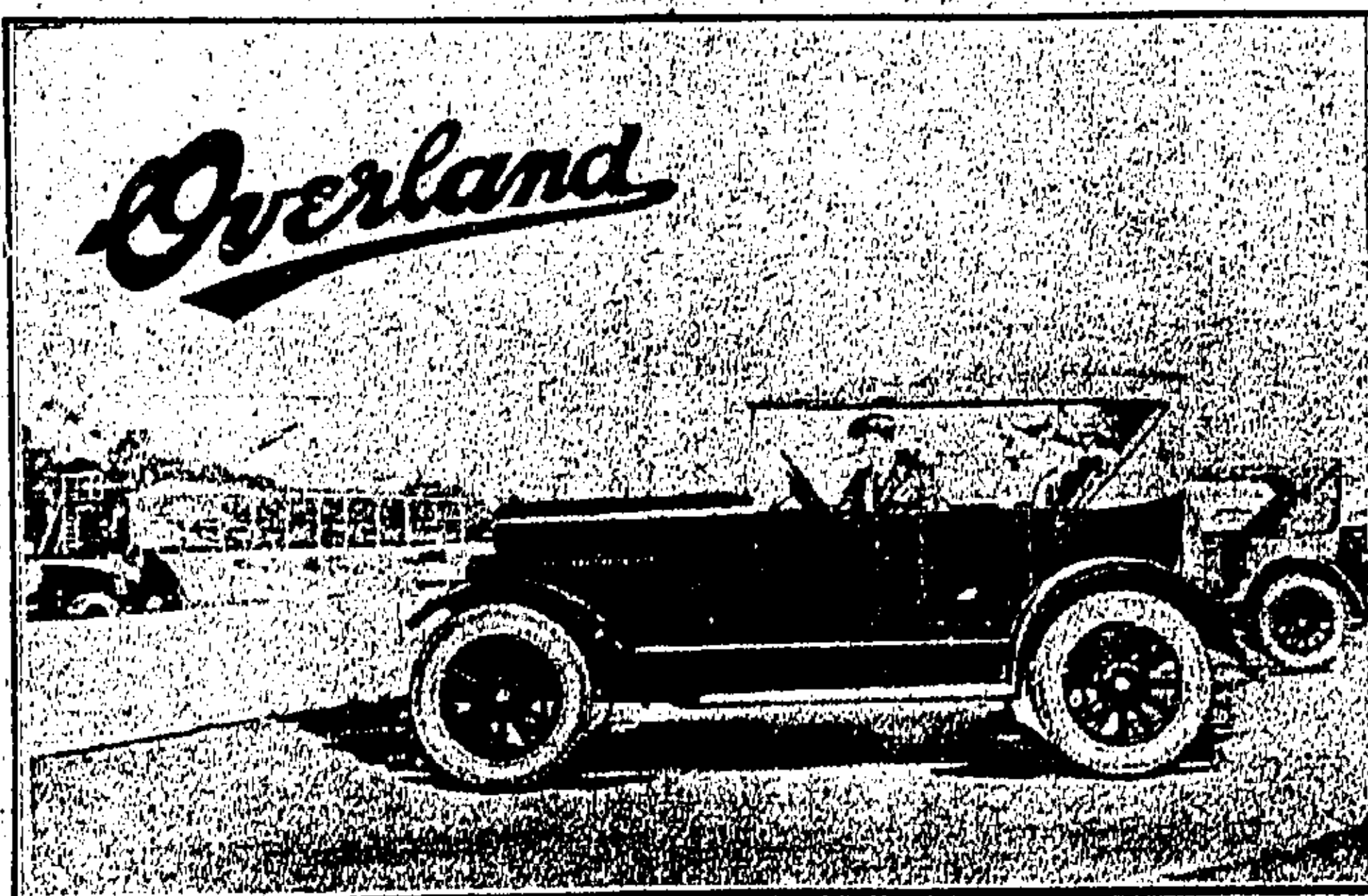
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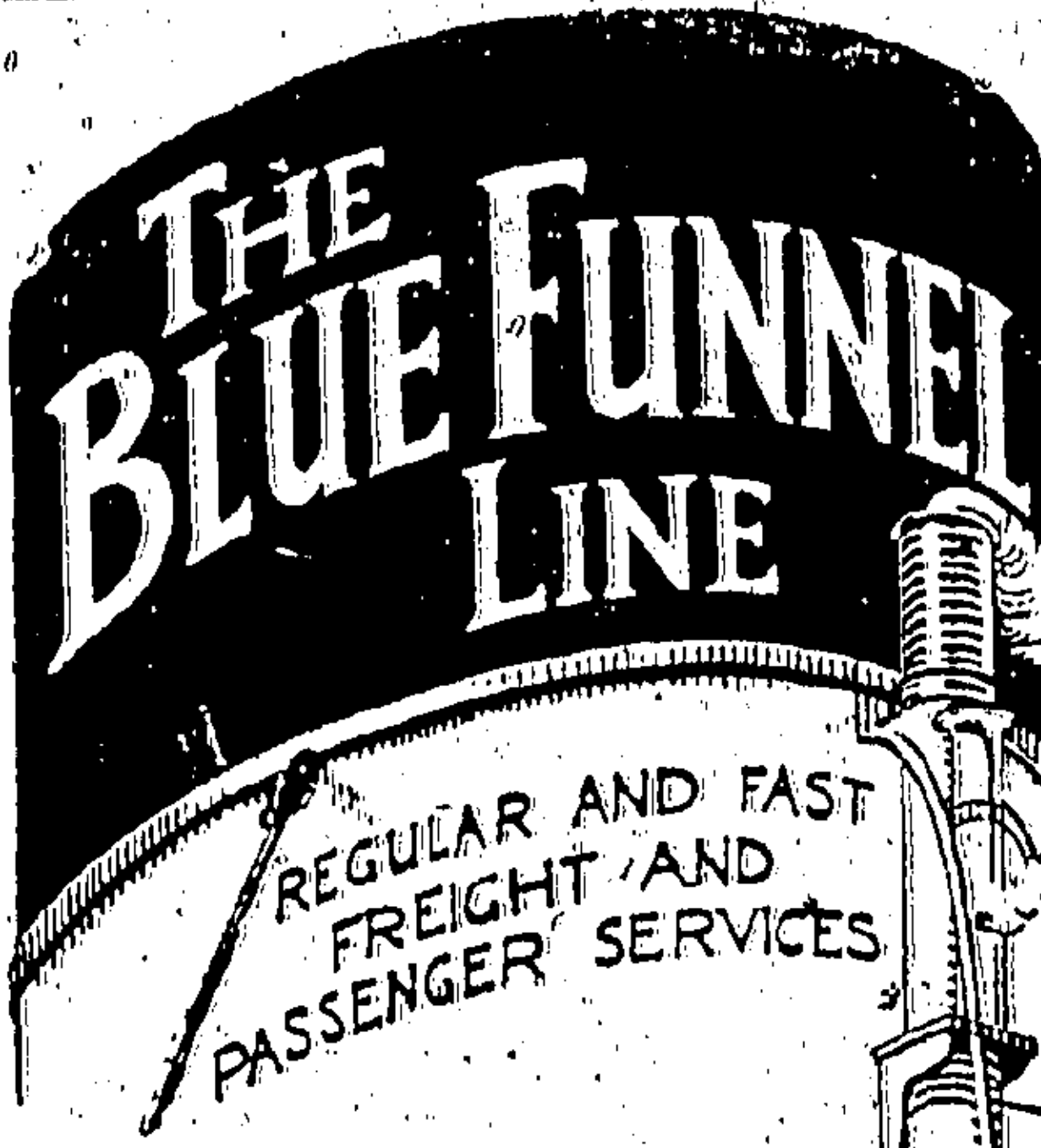


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To TUESDAY, MAY 4.
Shanghai 5 p.m.
Manila 5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa 8.30 a.m.
Hokow and Hainan 8.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSHALLS—due Marseilles 8th June Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai 10.30 a.m.
Amoy and Fookow 10.30 a.m.
Hainan 10.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & Africa 10.30 a.m.
THURSDAY, MAY 6.
Hokow and Hainan 8.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & Africa 10.30 a.m.
Letters 1 p.m.
Shanghai 1 p.m.
Manila 1 p.m.
SATURDAY, MAY 8.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookow 8.30 a.m.
Hainan 8.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & Africa 10.30 a.m.
Letters 1 p.m.
Shanghai 1 p.m.
Manila 1 p.m.
SUNDAY, MAY 9.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookow 8.30 a.m.
Hainan 8.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & Africa 10.30 a.m.
Letters 1 p.m.
Shanghai 1 p.m.
Manila 1 p.m.
TUESDAY, MAY 11.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & Africa 10.30 a.m.
Letters 1 p.m.
Shanghai 1 p.m.
Manila 1 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.
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Speed: 8 1/2 knots.
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Fittings: bathroom, lavatory, sleeping room, etc., excellent design and materials; canvas awnings, etc., complete.
Apply to MOTOR BOAT, c/o "China Mail."

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR visiting cards neatly and promptly printed—"China Mail" Office, No. 5, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the island and mainland is published—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1784
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1805
Taikoo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (afterbeds)	297
Mainland.	
Taimo Shan	5124
Kowloon Peak	1971

NOTICES.

KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB.
THE ANNUAL DINNER of the above Club will be held in the Kowloon Hotel, on SATURDAY, 8th May, at 8.30 p.m. Tickets at \$3 per head (Exclusive of wines) can be obtained from the undersigned or from the No. 1 Boy at the Club House.
K. A. MASON,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1926.

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

DON'T forget the JUMBLE SALE at the City Hall, WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 2.30 p.m. Hongkong, 4th May, 1926.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1925.
The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 18th May, 1926, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 28, 1926.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28th MAY, 1926, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from May 12th to May 28th both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 3, 1926.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28th MAY, 1926, at 11.15 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 12th to May 28th both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 3, 1926.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28th MAY, 1926, at 11.20 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 12th to May 28th both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 3, 1926.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVEYORS

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on THURSDAY, the 6th May, 1926, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity Of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—
Tapestry Covered Couch and Armchairs, Teak Bookcases, Teak Glass Cabinets, Hatstands with Bevelled Mirrors, Revolving Chair, Teak Roll Top Desk, Table Covers, Porcelain Lamps, Brass Ornaments, Curios, etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Teak Sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Dinner Wagon, Dinner Service, Glass Ware, Teak Icechests, Cooking Utensils, etc.

Teak and Iron Bedsteads with Mattresses and Spring Mattresses, Teak Single and Double Wardrobes with and without Mirrors, Teak Dressing Tables with Triple Mirrors, Teak Chests of Drawers, Teak and Marble Top Washstands, Teak Chamber Stand, Toilet Sets, etc., etc.

AND

One Enamelled Bath.

One Reading Standard Motorcycle with Sidecar.

One Perambulator.

On View from Wednesday, the 5th, May 1926.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1926.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited, will be held in the Roof Garden of the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of May, 1926, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended on the 31st December, 1925, confirming the appointment of a Director, and re-electing a Director and the Auditors.
By Order of the Board,
WALTER J. HAWKER,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 1, 1926.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE beg to inform all interested in safe deposit, that they have actually in their new building, 5, Queen's Road, safe deposit boxes at the yearly rate of \$8- for the small size and \$12- for the large size.
Please apply to the Cashier.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1926.

A BOY AND HIS STOMACH.

THE boy who eats whatever, when, where, and as much as he pleases is sure sometime to need very suddenly Chamberlain's Colic, and Diarrhoea Remedy. It stops almost instantly agonizing stomach and bowel pains, hot weather cramps and weakening diarrhoea. Should be kept in every house. Sold and recommended everywhere.

TELEPHONE HANDBOOK
(The Merchants' Friend)
NOW ON SALE
11 per Copy
5, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG



TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.15 & 7.15

REGINALD DENNY
returns

TO DELIGHT YOU

in
"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES"

At 9.15 P.M.

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MOSCOW STATE

BALLET

presents

A HOLIDAY IN SEVILLE

A SPANISH BALLET

ADAPTED FROM

DON QUIXOTE

Prices: \$4, \$3 and 2. Booking at Moutrie's

THE STAR

TO-DAY At 5.30 & 9.15

MARJORIE DAW

in
"GAMBLING WIVES"

THE WORLD

TO-DAY At 5.15 & 9.15

TOM MOORE

in
"HARBOUR LIGHTS"

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"THE CHINA MAIL" Bookbinders.
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HARRY FONG, Dentist.
1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central No. 1255.

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New Work & Repairs.
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Sole Agents for Kelvin Motors.

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Ship Chandlers.
E. HING & CO.,
25, Wing Woo St. Tel. C. 1115.
Metal Merchants and Ship Chandlers.
Managing Director—Mr. H. S. CHIN.

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